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Light Cruiser Launched; Production Threat Seen; Reply to Russia Revised

The World's Day—March 9, 1944

Boston: Co-Sponsors Mark Launching at Quincy

USS Springfield, a light Navy cruiser, with co-sponsors from Springfield, Mass., and Springfield, Ill., slid down the ways at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company at noon today. [Page 2.]

Investigation by the State Office of Defense Transportation was begun in seven New Hampshire cities today to ascertain if "black market" gasoline has been used in taxicabs, as taximen reported running out of gasoline.

A fourth star for its Army-Navy "E" pennant has been awarded to the Boston Navy Yard, according to announcement by Rear Admiral R. A. Theobald, Commandant of the Yard. [Page 2.]

An estimated $1,407,000 in contributions to the Red Cross was announced this noon by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter. This is 41.7 per cent of the goal, and it is expected that the halfway mark will easily have been reached by Monday. [Page 2.]

Washington: Production Threat Seen in Draft

Lawrence A. Appley, Executive Director of the War Manpower Commission, expressed concern over "tremendous tightening" on occupational deferments, saying the point has been reached where "somebody's got to decide whether we can afford to sacrifice certain production in order to make the armed forces larger."

The Navy's echo-sounding equipment, used to detect submarines and mines, will be tested off the California coast to determine its effectiveness in locating schools of fish, it was disclosed by Harold L. Ickes, Co-ordinator of Fisheries.

A record percentage of taxpayers have filed their income tax returns in advance of the March 15 due date, Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., disclosed. Up to a week ago, 8,500,000 of the 50,000,000 expected returns had been filed, despite the intricacies of the form, he said.

In Europe: Finland Revises Reply to Russia

Finland has sent a revised reply to Russian armistice proposals, one believed to furnish basis for further negotiations. It has the backing of Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf von Mannerheim and other high Finnish military officers, according to Stockholm's Aftonbladet. The original reply, ready for delivery on March 3, is understood to have flatly rejected proposed internment of German troops and Finnish withdrawal to the 1940 frontier, but was held back for modification. The final note was said to invite further explanation and a more precise statement of Russia's terms.

Strikes in northern Italy continued beyond the deadline set for reprisals by the Nazis, although they continued to voice their threats through the press. Il Corriere Della Sera in Milan declared the strikers would be subjected to punishment reserved for enemies of the State. This includes execution under military law.

England's coal strike assumed alarming proportions as fresh walkouts boosted the number of idle miners to 90,000—about 90 per cent of the total number normally employed in the coal fields. Negotiations progressed in London between Government officials, mine owners and miners, with acceptance of an agreement for extra pay for miners working in excessive dust and water.

The Polish Underground reports that 240 Poles were shot publicly in Warsaw on Feb. 15. The published obituaries of Otto Bauer and Heinrich Schneider, Nazi officials in Galicia, confirm reports that these two men were slain by the Underground, the Polish Telegraph Agency states.

Reorganization of the Soviet Union into 16 separate republics continues with announcement of the appointment of Anatole Iosevich Lavrentiev as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs in the republic of Azerbaijan, which lies north of Iran.

In Madrid, United States Ahmbassador Carlton J. H. Hayes talked with Spanish Foreign Minister Count Francisco Gomez Jordana. Since Mr. Hayes had been awaiting the Spanish Cabinet's reaction to certain phases of the present negotiations, it was inferred from the Ambassador's visit that Spain may have some counter-proposals for Washington.

National: Two Tankers Launched at Chester, Pa.

Two tankers for the Maritime Commission were launched at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company yards, Chester, Pa. One, named the New Haven, was sponsored by Mrs. Blanche H. Marcus of Norfolk, Va., and the other, named the Springfield, was sponsored by Mrs. Margaret M. Sands of Holyoke.

Americas: Military Praised in Caribbean Area

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, touring United States military posts in the Caribbean area, praised the men in San Juan, Puerto Rico, "for what you have done" in keeping sea lanes open.

Australia: Dutch Exile Government Forming

A Dutch Government in exile is being formed in Australia, to be headed by Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, who is now Minister of Colonies for the exiled Government in England.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

'Men in the Know' Don't Know So Washington Just Wonders

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The silent tension of these preinvasion days has plunged the capital into a fit of frustration.

People whose business has customarily been to know such things don't know what's going on in either war planning or foreign-policy making. They know there are things they can't know, but they begin to wonder just how much there is to know.

Democracy has hit a blind spell and there is not much the people entrusted with making democracy can do about it. The developments they do hear about haven't made them feel any too trusting.

More and more pessimism is showing up in newspaper columns that mold public opinion. The public is being told that it is pouring out its efforts and resources for a foreign policy which it knows little about and is working out none too successfully thus far.

Dabble in Foreign Affairs

Thwarted by the blanket of pre-invasion silence, Congress is trying to dabble more and more in foreign affairs. Congressmen get letters from influential clergymen complaining that the United Nations are apparently not willing to consider more than two of the Federal Council of Churches' six "pillars of peace."

The House is talking about a constitutional amendment to bring foreign-policy making back into congressional hands by lifting the two-thirds treaty rule that has led the President to make more and more executive agreements instead of treaties with the United Nations. Feeling it now has grown up from the childhood in which the founding fathers saw it, the House members are saying they, too, would like a chance to pass on treaties by a majority vote.

Bipartisan support is developing for a bill authored by Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York to set up a new Congressional committee on military

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Fair and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

$5,000 Offered For Best Plan On 'OneBoston'

B. U. announces start of contest as first blow in long-range planning for metropolitan area.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Striking the first blow in a long-range planning program for knitting Greater Boston communities closer together socially, politically, and economically, Boston University today announced the opening of a citizens' contest with a $5,000 top award for the best over-all plan designed to develop "one Boston" out of a disjointed metropolitan area.

Conceived by the Boston Society of Architects and conducted by Boston University as a significant educational project, the contest invites all citizens or citizen groups to jot down their ideas on how to make of the metropolitan area a region of progressive opportunities and integrated services.

Sponsors of the "Boston Contest" are Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Boston Society of Architects, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Their composite statement today regarding the project is that it is above politics, that it is not a contest in city planning but is devoted to the policies from which some master plan for the region can be developed.

Several Prizes

A list of prizes to be awarded for the best plans and meritorious suggestions included a $5,000 first prize, $2,000 second prize, and 10 awards of $100 each for meritorious suggestions aside from the composite plan itself. All persons wishing to enter the contest are asked to make application to the Boston Contest, Boston University, 688 Boylston Street, Boston 16, on or before April 15. Final date for submitting manuscripts is June 19, 1944. There is no obligation or charge for entering.

Judges for the contest, complete details of which will be given out next Monday at the Boston University Institute on Postwar Planning, are Charles Francis Adams, President of the Greater Boston United War Fund; Harold S. Buttenheim, Editor of the American City; William Roger Greeley, Chairman of the Contest and former President of the Boston Society of Architects; Joseph Hudnut of Harvard University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; Lewis Mumford, author of The Culture of Cities, and Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In describing the contest requirements today, Chairman Greeley said that each contestant shall

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"For A Better Boston": Editorial Page.

Expanding Economy Is Urged By Willkie as Hope of Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 9—America can enter unafraid upon the greatest days of its history in the postwar period if it resorts to the insight, imagination, and moral strength which made America great, Wendell Willkie said here today.

Addressing the 40th Annual Meeting of the New Hampshire Good Roads Association, the 1940 Republican Presidential candidate scored the "myth of an all-wise benevolent government" which he said has been carefully cultivated over the last decade and called for a return to self-reliance and initiative by the individual.

Mr. Willkie spoke only a few days before the New Hampshire primaries which will produce the first test of strength in the Nation between himself and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York in the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention. The primaries will be held next Tuesday.

Stating he had reluctantly come to believe that America is afraid of the future, afraid of the peace, Mr. Willkie said the nation today "doubts its own capacity" in handling postwar problems. He added that there were two schools of thought on the subject with both of which he disagreed.

Rose-Colored Glasses

"Some men, remembering nostalgically and with rose-colored glasses what they now think of as the expansive, free and uncontrolled days before the first world war," he declared, "are saying that the solution of our problems lies in releasing our economic life from any regulation and in returning to the states practically all the administrative functions of the Federal Government.

"Men of this school of thinking also believe that the American economy is adequate in itself to produce a high standard of well-being in the United States and that America's strength is sufficient even in a modern world to secure her safety and make co-operation with other nations, except in pious platitudes, unnecessary.

"There is another school of thinking, to which the present

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Sleep Nook for Servicemen Set Up at Grand Central

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—A "sleep nook"—replete with 75 steamer chairs and blankets—will be opened by the Travelers Aid Society in Grand Central Terminal tonight for sleepy servicemen wishing to catch a snooze between trains or unable to find hotel accommodations.

U. S. Raid Crushes Berlin Defenses; Russians Open New Drive in South; 1,400 Lend-Lease Ships Aid Britain

Knox tells House group all vessels are to be returned to U. S. at end of war.

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Nearly 1,400 ships have been transferred under Lend-Lease to Great Britain, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox disclosed to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today in testimony urging continuance of the Lend-Lease Act which expires this June.

Britain, with its trained naval personnel, he said, had been able to man all types of vessels, including aircraft carriers, corvettes, and landing craft comprising the nearly $1,000,000,000 of Navy Lend-Lease aid extended Britain in the form of ships. Under special lease arrangements, these ships are to be returned to the United States after the war.

Other revealing facts made by Mr. Knox:

1. French ships repaired by United States naval-repair facilities include one battleship, four cruisers, three destroyers, three submarines, and six tankers. The carrier Bearn currently is undergoing conversion and repair.

2. The postwar problem of air and naval bases extends far beyond any question of Lend-Lease settlement and rather is one of national security, though Lend-Lease settlements well might enter into its consideration.

Return Aid Limited

3. There has been little reverse naval Lend-Lease from either Russia or China because to detract in any way from their resources would weaken, not strengthen, their military position. Russia has extended some reverse Lend-Lease aid to the United States, supplying American ships at Soviet ports.

4. Despite the difficulties of evaluating and collecting information on reverse Lend-Lease, the Navy is preparing dollar valuations for such aid extended to it by the British, mostly in the form of fuel and lubricants, aviation materials, ordnance supplies, ship stores including food, etc.

5. The free flow of information between the Navy Department and representatives of other United Nations, plus the interchange of patent rights, inventions, designs, or processes facilitated by executive agreement have been extremely beneficial to the United States Navy.

6. Total Navy Lend-Lease aid provided to the first of this year amounted to $3,018,527,595, which

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British view American success as 'turning point' in battle for German Capital.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—British observers believe the great American raid on Berlin yesterday marked a decisive turning point in the Battle of Berlin.

The fact that only 38 American heavy bombers failed to return from the gigantic attack which let fall more than 10,000 high-explosive and 350,000 incendiary bombs on targets in the German Capital is interpreted here as a clear indication that Hitler's antiaircraft and fighter defenses have now lost what little hope they may previously have had of successfully disrupting the great Allied air offensive.

The press in Britain today is almost lyrical in its appreciation of the good job being done by the American airmen in these daylight attacks on Berlin.

Both in prominence given news reports of the raid and in comment by air experts, generous praise is being heaped on the pilots and crews of the Fortresses, Liberators, Lightnings, Thunderbolts, Mustangs and all others taking part.

Heaviest Day Attack

Preliminary reports appear to imply that the raid was not only the heaviest daylight attack of the whole war on any target, but one of the heaviest attacks, day or night, yet made on Berlin.

It is being hailed here as perhaps the most significant raid of the present Allied air offensive, since it establishes a number of new major strategic and tactical points:

1. It proves that daylight raids on such distant and heavily defended targets as Berlin itself can be as heavy and effective as night raids and no more costly. This appears to those who have doubted the wisdom of the American day bombing policy and to justify Anglo-American combined night-and-day policy.

1,000-Fighter Escort

2. The fact that about 1,000 fighters accompanied and escorted the heavy bombers establishes the long-range fighter planes not only as a triumph of American aviation engineering but as a magnificent achievement of the American air force personnel based in Britain. The victory over the Nazi defenders was essentially victory for the escorting fighters, who shot down 83 German planes for a loss of only 16 of their own number.

When it is realized that Berlin is about 600 miles from Britain and that up until a year or so ago effective fighter range was reckoned at a maximum of 100 miles, it is plain that the long-range fighter has produced a revolution in air tactics.

3. The decline of nearly 50 per cent in American plane losses as compared with the raid March 6, despite clear weather over the target yesterday, which normally would favor fighter defenses, indicates not only a weakening of German defensive strength but a parallel improvement in American tactics.

One Reason for Success

The employment of a larger proportion of fighters to bombers appears to have been one secret of yesterday's greater success.

British newspaper comment today in emphasizing the significant

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Associated Press Radiophoto

New German Flak Tower

Caption accompanying this German photo, supplied by a Swedish agency, says it shows a German flak tower of a type being built throughout Germany as a combined air-raid shelter and mounting for antiaircraft guns.

U. S. Airman Tells of 'Swim' In Truk Lagoon

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, March 9—Afloat in the Truk lagoon for three hours, target for a Japanese destroyer's five-inch guns, Lieut. George Blair was rescued to fly again.

And what is more, the float plane that picked him up arrived back at its cruiser with just one gallon of gasoline left.

Lieutenant Blair, who comes from Sewickley, Pa., was one of the hundreds of pilots who participated in the Truk raid of Feb. 16-17. A number of others who came down were rescued, but Lieutenant Blair was the only one fished out of the Truk lagoon.

A fighter pilot, Lieutenant Blair was carrying out his mission of stafing enemy shipping in the vicinity of Dublon, Fefan, and Uman Islands on the morning of Feb. 16 with "ships and batteries on the islands all firing madly." His plane was hit many times.

Plane Went Under

"Soon the engine began to go out and I took away from the islands as far as I could when the engine froze solid at 300 feet. The propeller stopped turning. I landed on the water but the plane

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French Maquis Win Rank By Deeds Alone

The Underground situation in France is likely to be of the utmost importance when Anglo-American forces cross the English Channel in the long-awaited invasion of western Europe. Following is the first of two articles discussing some of the details of the French resistance movement.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland, March 9—The life of the French Partisans has been often described, but frequently the description has been incorrect. Now, however, an eyewitness has reached Switzerland with a story of undoubted authenticity.

This eyewitness, a member of the Partisans himself, crossed into

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Churchill Remains Master of Words In House Repartee

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill proved himself still a master of House of Commons crossfire today.

To one questioner asking who would speak for the Government in the event of conflicting statements of various ministers, Mr. Churchill commented drily: "If the worst came to worst I might have a shot at it myself."

Another question as to the implications of a recent speech by the Home Secretary, Mr. Churchill brushed aside with the comment: "I gather he was embarking on a philosophical disquisition on a hypothetical and conjectural situation which might arise after the war."

To a protest against one of his own replies using the phrase "the matter is under constant review," Mr. Churchill chuckled and commented that "a certain amount of latitude in the use of stock phrases always has been accorded to every government as long as I can remember."

Roosevelt Son Saved Aboard Lost Plane

SOUTHAMPTON, Ontario, March 9 (AP)—Disclosing a hitherto unreported incident, Flying Officer John B. Kennedy, stationed with the RCAF in England, said in a letter to his parents that he helped find a lost plane on which Elliott Roosevelt, son of President Roosevelt, was aboard.

The parents, the Rev. T. E. and Mrs. Kennedy, said that in one letter their son mentioned "getting one of the Roosevelt boys out of a bit of trouble," while in another he wrote:

"I was surprised to find and bring back a lost plane. Just a routine business, but the fact that Elliott Roosevelt and General Smith were aboard made it a bit more interesting."

The letter gave no other details and did not identify General Smith.

Somervell: Nation Fights for Simple Things

FORT BELVOIR, Va., March 9 (AP)—What is the nation fighting for?

For this, says Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces:

"We fight for simple things, for the little things that are all-important. We fight for the right to lock our house doors and be sure that no bully with official sanction will break the lock.

"We fight for town meetings, for the soap box in the public square, for the high school debating team, for open doors to cathedral and church and synagogue.

"We fight for the country editor and for the metropolitan daily and for the editor's right to say the wrong thing if he thinks it's right.

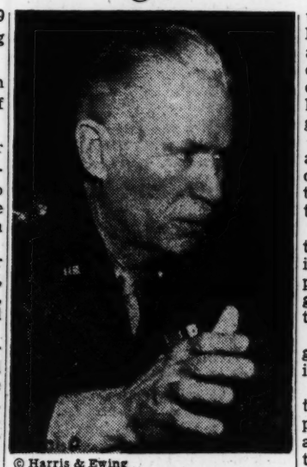
"We fight for the right to organize for any decent purpose, for labor; for employers; for the Grange and the Legion and the ladies' literary club and for lodge meetings in full regalia on Tuesday nights.

"We fight for our candidate for sheriff and for the other fellow's candidate, for the right to be sorry we elected him and to say so.

"We fight for free radio, for the right to listen to what we want and to turn off what we don't want.

"We fight for the high privilege of throwing pop bottles at the umpire.

"For these things we fight," said



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Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell
Chief of Army Service Forces

General Somervell in a speech prepared for delivery today upon the anniversary of the Army Service Forces.

The General quoted Tom Paine, publicist of Revolutionary days, who said: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country; but he that stands it now, deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict, the more glorious the triumph."

General Somervell also said that a lot of the winning of the war is done by one branch of the Army—the Army Service Forces—without the shooting of a single gun.

"We feed, clothe, shelter, and transport the Army. We construct its roads, bridges, airfields, and port facilities. We operate its telegraph, telephone, radio, and electronic devices.

"We protect troops from poison gas and maintain our own supply in case of need.

"Except certain items peculiar to the Air Forces, we design and procure all arms and ammunition, all tanks and trucks, everything the soldier needs to fight and live.

"We keep the Army's records, pay its bills, pay each individual soldier and his allotments.

"We are responsible for morale of troops. Our Corps of Chaplains offers religious consolation. We administer military justice, handle prisoners of war, maintain law and order, keep traffic moving on the roads to battle. We carry the mail to soldiers around the world. We operate the service commands. We maintain the Army's health; we nurse the sick and wounded; we bury the Army's dead."

American troops battle Japanese on three vital fronts in Pacific warfare.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The Allied air offensive grows to staggering proportions as the fourth heavy daylight raid on Berlin in six days by the United States 8th Air Force came hard on the previous day's attack on the Capital by 850 or more bombers.

The Allies, having a four-to-one superiority over the Luftwaffe, seem determined to give the German airmen their supreme test.

The great raid on March 6 drew out every available German fighter. Some 430 planes were said to have been mobilized comprising all available day and night fighters from Western and Central Germany and Holland. Many of the pilots were reported to have seen combat for the first time.

The raid cost the 8th Air Force 79 planes, 68 of them bombers. The dividend was gained the following day, however, when Allied bombers ran into a similar number of fighters, but found them obviously inferior to the speedy American fighter escort.

This raid of March 8, which attacked in particular the ball-bearing works in the Erkner suburb, cost the Americans 38 bombers and 15 fighters—a considerable drop. The German fighters lost 125 planes, 42 to the bombers and 83 to the Allied fighters.

Interest now centers on the cost of today's raid, which must have put the Luftwaffe under extraordinary strain.

Introduction of a new superpower, liquid-cooled engine into the RAF Spitfire fighters is expected to give them a further distinct edge on the German Fighter Command.

The Allied air offensive comes at a moment when land armies are struggling with the change-over to the new season's campaign.

The Italian front is practically quiescent.

In Russia, Premier Stalin, showing the Russians' extraordinary capacity for keeping the battlefront in motion regardless of what is in progress behind the lines, announces the opening of another offensive on the Ukrainian front under Gen. Rodion Malinovsky.

On this front, which is around Nikolaev and Kherson at the extreme south of the line, a gain of 19 to 37 miles along a 105-mile front was announced. Apparently the Germans of the upper Dnieper Bend, who are threatened by Marshal Zhukov's drive toward the Rumanian frontier, are beginning to withdraw.

Whatever the land armies are doing in the West, however, there is plenty of activity in the Pacific. American forces that landed on Los Negros in the Admiralties, north of New Guinea, spied a flotilla of Japanese barges attempting to bring reinforcements to that island. They attacked the flotilla. Not one of the barges was able to make the landing.

In New Britain, where an amphibian force landed at Willaumez Peninsula March 6, increasing the American hold on that strategic island to some 100 miles, Japanese resistance has developed from the direction of Talasea, five miles away.

On New Guinea, Allied detachments pushing toward the Japanese base of Madang on the North Coast, have come within 23 miles of that center.

In sea fighting, United States submarines, operating in the Pacific, are continuing their extraordinarily effective work. They announce the sinking of 16 more Japanese vessels.

Air Over Europe:

Big U. S. Bombers Blast Berlin Again

Berlin was attacked again today—for the fourth time in six days—by heavy bombers of the United States 8th Air Force.

It was the second day in a row that the Fortresses and Liberators hit the German Capital, first at-

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Keep Saving Waste Paper

Boston Red Cross Drive Nears Its Halfway Mark

By noon today, Boston Red Cross officials estimated that $1,407,000 had been received in the 1944 War Fund Drive, which has been going on since the first day of the month. This is 41.7 per cent of the $3,367,000 goal for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

As the fund campaign continued thanks for what the Red Cross is doing to save wounded and imprisoned aviators in this war was expressed at Boston Red Cross headquarters by Technical Sergeant Warren F. Day of Waltham.

The young radio operator, who is not yet 21 but is a veteran of 25 bomber raids over Europe, told workers that the boys don't mind taking chances so much when they realize that, through the work of the Red Cross, they stand a better chance than ever in history of recovering from wounds and of being fed through Red Cross food parcels if they are captured by the enemy.

Sergeant Day holds the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, and is back in America for a rest before taking a course in radio engineering at Yale. After that, he will serve as an instructor. He plans soon to visit Boxdale Field, La., where his brother, Lieut. Robert E. Day, flies a B-26. Another brother is serving with the Marines in the Southwest Pacific.

Urged Support

The young veteran urged full support of the Red Cross because, he said, food packages and blood plasma must be kept moving in a steady stream to fighting men and prisoners of war.

Sergeant Day participated in three raids over France, two over Norway, one over Poland—this last one, the longest single raid of the war so far—and in 19 raids over Germany.

"The Kassel raid was worst of all," he said. "The Germans threw up concentrated flak for more than half an hour and the sky was black." On that raid, he recalled, his bomber was "shot full of holes." All the plane's antennae were shot away and they couldn't send out an SOS. They had to crash-land on the English coast. "We escaped," said Sergeant Day, "but the plane was a junk heap."

He described how, on a sortie over Frankfurt am Main, he shot down a German bomber and thus earned the Distinguished Flying Cross.

"I went down to the ball turret that day," he said. "I let a Focke-Wulfe 190 have it at 400 yards, a plane that had just sent one of ours down with a rocket gun."

Vast Damage

Damage to German cities by American airmen, Sergeant Day described as "unbelievable."

"Emden has literally been blown to pieces," he said, "Germans there and in other big cities are living in mud huts supported by tin slabs. I don't see how they stand it."

He wants to give his brother Bob some tips on combat flying when he sees him. "It may save his neck later," he said.

Red Cross workers hoped to have exceeded the halfway mark by Monday's report luncheon. The drive continues through March 22, and Red Cross drive officials warn that the last days are the hardest.

Prize of $5,000 Is Offered For Best Plan on 'One Boston'

Continued from Page 1

submit a manuscript of not more than 15,000 words dealing with virtually all of the problems of the metropolitan area. That includes such factors as the political setup, taxation and revenue system, assessments and depreciation, industrial relationships of communities.

Policies must also be established on recreational improvements, education, welfare, residential distribution and the development of an integrated system of highways to meet the mounting problems of traffic congestion. Co-ordination of public and private housing programs also fit into the over-all picture of what is to be done to give Greater Boston a reputable place among progressive population centers.

Out of the gristmill of ideas churned by the experts from the last half-century of haphazard development of the metropolitan district, the problem of decentralization of the inner circle of population that is Boston proper holds paramount interest. While populations and industries moving out of the central area far into the suburbs is conceded to be more or less of a natural consequence of improved transportation, depletion of the central district is attributed largely to the fact that proper facilities have not been devised to handle vehicular movements.

Great trunk lines are found built by the State and Federal Government, pouring traffic into the central region with no adequate intown provisions for taking care of the increasing automobile volume. That is but part of the over-all picture of the metropolitan problem which contestants will face in drafting an all-Boston plan.

As Mayor Tobin declared: "The contest is a challenge to the intelligent imagination of Greater Bostonians who live in the third largest population center in the United States. Although we have the third largest purchasing power, we have no metropolitan planning board. The city is 100 per cent behind the Boston Contest."

From plans evolved by citizen contributions, it is hoped to arrive at some plan for serving the interests of the region for years to come. But chiefly the master plan will provide a springboard for intelligent postwar action in the relief of unemployment for projects of lasting benefit to all Greater Boston.

Nazi Prisoners To Be Put to Work In Maine Forests

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Dow Field at Bangor and the Houlton Air Field will serve as base camps Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine has been advised, for 2,500 German prisoners of war who are going into the Maine woods to help produce lumber and pulpwood.

From the bases, the Nazis will be sent out to work-camps near the scene of the woods operations, but Senator Brewster said yesterday he had no breakdown of assignments to individual lumbering companies.

Senator Brewster said that Maine officials and the First Service Command at Boston were arranging the housing, feeding, guarding and transportation of the prisoners.

Fences will be thrown up at the base camps, at the woods camps and even around the area where they work in the woods, Senator Brewster reported. The men will work no longer than eight hours a day and will be paid according to the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner of War Conference.

Two-Cent Postage Off After March 26

Letters that have been delivered by Uncle Sam for two cents in the Boston Postal District and other local areas will require three cents postage on and after March 26, Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly warned today. The change is in accordance with the newly enacted Revenue Bill recently passed by Congress.

All first-class mail must bear a three-cent stamp for each ounce of weight after 12:01 a. m. March 26, while air mail will be eight cents an ounce instead of six to any point in the United States or Alaska. New rates on parcel post, insurance of parcels, money orders, registered mail, C. O. D. deliveries, books and catalogs also will be effective.

Postage to members of the armed forces overseas will remain unchanged.

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Sir Thomas Beecham, the noted English conductor, says:
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CHOOSE YOUR PIANO AS THE ARTISTS DO

Willkie Urges An Expanding Economy Plan

Continued from Page 1

Administration apparently belongs, that would give to the Federal Government even greater control, minute and detailed power of direction over our economic and social life. And this school finds the solution of our relationships with other countries not in using our power to advance our democratic ideals or in the establishment of workable instrumentalities for co-operation among the nations but in the muddy game of international politics.

Neither a Solution

"There are some of us, however, who believe that neither of these attitudes represents a solution. For we know that in a complex modern industrial life, the Federal government, operating by law not by caprice, must exercise regulatory authority to insure the freedom of our citizens, By the same token, we know that governmental problems which in their nature are not national in scope are best administered when administered locally.

"We know that large discretionary and arbitrary powers granted to any government, either national or local, are corrupting to those who possess them and hazardous to the fundamental rights of the citizens.

"We know that the real hope of social advance lies not in deficit spending or in an economy of scarcity but in an ever expanding economy; that the route to such an economy lies not with government but with the initiative and the self-reliance and the character of our individual citizens. We also know that even these qualities, so pre-eminently American, can find a fruitful field for operation only in the unlocking of America's economic doors, only in the abandonment of narrow nationalistic policies, only in a world of peace secured by real and tangible co-operation among the nations."

Willkie in Boston

Interviewed in Boston last night where he conferred with Governor Saltonstall and other Republican leaders, Wendell Willkie said "no more erroneous suggestion could be made" than the statement by some politicians that any Republican candidate can win the 1944 election.

The Presidential election, he said, will "turn on the ability of the Republican Party to cut the President's strength on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, in the industrial seaboard cities and the Metropolitan centers of the midwest."

Genial, as usual, as he talked to newsmen, Mr. Willkie said it was his belief that "the President will carry the states of the Solid South and that any Republican candidate will carry the midwest, without the metropolitan centers."

His press representative explained the phrase "without the metropolitan cities" as meaning that a Republican candidate might have to carry those centers to carry the states.

"The drift from the Administration in the midwest between the Alleghanies and the Rockies is very marked," Mr. Willkie said. "If other evidence were needed to prove that point, the election in Kentucky and the recent election in Colorado would add to the evidence of the drift."

Asked to comment on taxes, he said: "The time for high taxes is now, so as not to mortgage the future of the men doing the fighting.

"After the war," he added, "taxes will have to be decreased both on individual and corporate income in order to give the stimulus that reduced taxation always gives to initiative and business and individuals and enterprise so that jobs may be created for soldiers and displaced war workers."

Weymouth Rationers To Stay on Jobs

Five members of the Weymouth War Price and Rationing Board, who resigned on Monday in protest over the removal by the Office of Price Administration of the Board Chairman George E. Lane, for alleged "political activity," last night agreed, after a meeting with the Board of Selectmen, to remain on their jobs until their resignations are either accepted or denied by the Regional OPA.

At the same time, the Selectmen voted to send protests to the national and regional OPA and to Massachusetts Congressmen, asking for a change in the present ruling which prohibits candidates for public office to serve on ration boards.

Events Around Greater Boston

Thursday

Boston University School of Education will present motion pictures on "Fighting France" in the Little Theatre, 84 Exeter Street, from 7:30 p. m. to 9 p. m. Free to the public.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C.S.B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Framingham, in Lincoln Junior High School Hall, Lincoln Street, at 8 p. m.

Friday

Mrs. Sayward will speak on "Printed Cottons" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Laurel Reynolds will speak on "Fun with Birds" in John Hancock Hall, at 2:30 p. m.

Howard W. Haggard, Director, Laboratory of Applied Physicology, Yale University, will speak on "Effects of Alcohol; The Evidence of Physiological Experiments" at Zero Marlborough Street at 7:30 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

A 'Dark Horse' and a Candidate

Associated Press

They Loom Large on the G. O. P. Front

Governor Saltonstall and Wendell Willkie appeared happy about Republican prospects in this important election year as they conferred in Boston yesterday where the 1940 G. O. P. candidate stopped briefly en route to Concord, N. H., where he was scheduled to give two speeches.

Two Springfields Unite In Sponsoring Springfield

Unique in American naval history, a United States warship, named in honor of two cities—Springfield, Mass., and Springfield, Ill.—was launched today at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The U. S. S. Springfield, a light cruiser, went down the ways at 11:45 a. m.

Each of the two cities was represented by a sponsor, in each case nominated by the Mayor of the city, and designated by the Secretary of the Navy, Mrs. Angelina A. Bertera, a widow with four sons in the U. S. Navy, represented the Massachusetts city, and Miss Norma McCurley, a 17-year-old high-school student, represented the Illinois Springfield.

The new light cruiser is the third naval vessel to bear the name Springfield. It is of the Cleveland class, vessels of which are listed as 10,000 tons, 614 feet long, with beam of 61 feet, 6 inches, and mean draft of 19 feet, 9 inches. They have 100,000-horse-power engines, and speed of 32.5 m. p. h. Armament includes 12 six-inch guns and 12 five-inch anti-aircraft guns in twin mounts. Their peacetime complement is 868 officers and men.

The first Springfield was a wooden, stern-wheel steamer, built at Portsmouth, Ohio, and originally named W. A. Healey. It was purchased by the Navy for $13,000 on Nov. 30, 1862, and given the name Springfield on Dec. 5 of that year. Armament consisted of six 24-pounder Dahlgren howitzers.

U. S. S. Springfield, the second, was chartered by the Navy from its owners, the Delaware River Line, on April 24, 1918. It was operated under the direction of the Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, engaged in freight and ferry service until March 24, 1919, when it was returned to the owners and stricken from the Navy list.

The U. S. S. Springfield is the third vessel of its class to be launched at the Quincy Yard, following the new Vincennes and the Pasadena, launched on July 17, 1943, and December 28, 1943, respectively.

To launch the ship, four mechanical triggers were released simultaneously by a single electrical contact. To stop the cruiser after it left the ways, four large chain drags were used, a total of 90 tons of chain being used to bring the big vessel to a standstill with its bow 200 feet from the end of the ways.

Both sponsors of the Springfield were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Statler last night, and at a reception immediately following the launching at the Neighborhood Club, Quincy, this noon. Mrs. Bertera was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Edith Gavoni, of Springfield, Mass., with whom she makes her home, and Mayor and Mrs. Anderson.

Miss McCurley was accompanied from Illinois by her Sunday School teacher, Mrs. A. J. Baskerville, wife of a seaman 1st class at the Springfield, Ill., Naval Recruiting Station, and Charles R. Topp, who represented Mayor John W. Kapp. For Miss McCurley, it was her first trip away from home, her first Pullman ride, her first meal in a diner, her first night in a hotel—and, of course, her first launching.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 3 Brown stamps "Y" and "Z" valid through March 20, and retain their values of 1, 2, 5, and 8 points each. Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, and C8, now valid through May 20, and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Red stamps D8, E8, F8 good for 10 points each, valid March 12; good through May 20. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamp 30 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds, good indefinitely. Stamp No. 31 will become valid on April 1; no expiration date announced.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, became valid on Feb. 27, when ration token plan went into effect; expire May 20. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons become valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for A book holders, March 31. Next inspection for B cars, March 31; for C cars, May 31.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Fox Gets High Marks

Charles J. Fox, City Auditor of Boston, has successfully passed a Civil Service examination with the rating of 95.4 per cent, Ulysses J. Lupien, Civil Service Director announced last night. As a result of the examination Mr. Fox now retains his position as City Auditor on a permanent status.

His Idea Was 'OK' With One Exception

By the Associated Press

Holyoke, Mass.

A resident here accepted a bill of damages today because, unable to unlock the car parked in front of his home, he smashed a rear window, carefully removed the glass, crawled inside and discovered it wasn't his.

Full Time Head For Milk Board?

Legislation providing for a full-time chairman of the Massachusetts Milk Control Board was being considered by Governor Saltonstall today.

Recommendation for such a move was made last night in a letter to the Governor signed by 11 of the 15 members of the Legislative Committee on Agriculture which said that the Commissioner of Agriculture "cannot successfully double in brass as chairman of the Milk Control Board."

The letter requested the Governor to consider legislation to strengthen the milk control act at the forthcoming special session of the Legislature, which will probably be called early in April.

"The signers of this letter are of the opinion that there will be a repetition of the emergency which existed in our milk supply last fall," the letter to the Governor said. "We respectfully ask you to consider the coming shortage of milk as an emergency and prepare for it by using the emergency powers granted you."

The letter was signed by Senators Thomas J. Johnston (R) of Clinton and Cornelius F. Haley (R) of Rowley, and Representatives Theodore Andrews (R) of Clinton, George L. Barrus (R) of Goshen, Clarence B. Brown (R) of Brimfield, Charles J. Campbell (R) of Rutland, Daniel Casey (D) of Pittsfield, Logan R. Dickie (R) of Reading, George Fuller (R) of Deerfield, Frank H. Horton (R) of Rehoboth, Harold Thompkins (R) of Concord.

Co-Sponsors of Springfield

By a Staff Photographer

Delegates From Two Cities at Cruiser's Launching

For the first time in naval history, a United States warship was named for two cities—Springfield, Mass., and Springfield, Ill.—when it slid down the ways at the Quincy Yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company this noon. Nominated by the Mayors of their respective cities, and designated by the Secretary of the Navy as sponsors of the vessel, were, left to right above: Mrs. Angelina A. Bertera of Massachusetts, a widow with four sons in the Navy, and Miss Norma McCurley, Illinois high school student.

Boston Navy Yard Wins Fourth 'E' Pennant Star

War Activities in New England

Boston's Navy Yard has been awarded a fourth star for its Army-Navy "E" pennant, an honor equivalent to a fifth consecutive "E" award, Rear Admiral A. A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the Yard, announced today.

Ceremonies to officially dedicate the award will be held at the Yard Sunday, March 12.

The award of the fourth star means that the Yard had maintained an excellence in production for two and a half years. Once an "E" pennant has been awarded, a star is added for each consecutive six months of excellent production up to four six-month periods.

Sunday's ceremonies will be held in the Charlestown yard and the Naval Drydock in South Boston. Rear Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Ships, and Rear Admiral Charles L. Brand, U. S. N., head of the Shipbuilding Division of the Bureau of Ships, are planning to attend.

In congratulating the employees of the Boston Navy Yard on the award, Admiral Theobald said that the award places the Yard in the small select group of war-producing organizations which have maintained an excellence in production for two and a half years. "This is an accomplishment," he said, "in which every man and woman who works here can take great and lasting satisfaction.

"A splendid past should be used primarily as a firm foundation on which to build an even greater future. I think it is safe to say," the Adimral said, "that the Yard is now facing the toughest schedule it has had to meet since Pearl Harbor. We will need all the skill, all the stamina, all the team spirit and patriotism of the past two and a half years, if we are to meet this schedule and get the ships to the Fleet on time."

Hot Meal

Any service person in the City of Boston can get a full, hot meal at any time during the day, and until 11 o'clock at night at the Canteen of the J. W. B. Army and Navy Club, affiliated with the Greater Boston U. S. O. Their food is of the highest quality—is served very appetizingly with every effort made for the guest to feel that he is eating at home. The dining room itself is very attractively decorated, and he can eat in pleasant atmosphere.

Over the Hump

Army ordnance has solved one of the most pressing mass production problems in the entire war effort through modification plants that incorporate the newest design and engineering changes in standardized equipment, according to Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, Commanding Officer of the Boston Ordnance District.

Large quantities of combat vehicles cannot be mass produced if specifications are constantly changing. Yet numerous design changes must be made in order to profit from battle experience and scientific progress.

Ordnance is able to standardize and yet constantly improve combat vehicles at modification plants on the East and West Coasts.

Colonel Stone said that ordnance is continually striving to improve American battle tools and automotive equipment in order to give our fighting men, month by month and year by year, the very best defensive and offensive weapons in the world. As a practical illustration, Colonel Stone revealed the fact that more than 5,400 improvements have been incorporated in one type of tank since the North African Campaign.

Removal of Dimout Shields Urged In Residential Streets of Boston

Recommendation that all exterior dimout shields on all 80-candle and 250-candle-power lamps located in the various streets of Boston be removed, was made today by George C. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, to the Boston Edison Company.

Stating that he felt removal of these shields was in the interest of public safety, Mr. Hyland said that the majority of the 250-candle-power lamps are located on the residential streets, and that these streets should be given the full benefit of all street-lighting facilities.

"In view of this, it is my opinion that all outside shields should be removed, as the restoration of dimout requirements is extremely remote.

"The removal of these shields," Mr. Hyland said, "will be done with the understanding that I will accept full responsibility for such action, in the event that the dimout regulations are ordered restored by Federal authorities."

The Commissioner's request affects approximately 5,200 lamps, or one third of all the electric street lights that are located in the City.

'Butch' Repeats His AWOL Stunt

Possibly because he has a brother in the Marine Corps, or perhaps because he's intrigued by the snappy blue uniforms of the Navy men who daily march past his home from the Somerset on their way to a naval training school at 18 Boylston Street, Butch, apparently is set upon joining the Navy.

Butch, the five-month-old son of Queenie, famous German shepherd dog mascot of the Back Bay Police Station, today repeated his futile efforts of yesterday to join the Navy. Missing from his usual haunts in the Boylston Street station yesterday, police were on the search when the Navy Department located him at the school, where he had followed the sailors.

Perhaps Butch is eager to have another star in Queenie's service flag. His brother, Butch the 2d, owned by Andrew Fay, a Boston businessman who resides in Needham, already is a member of the United States Marine Corps.

South American Trade Is Sought

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, the Connecticut Development Commission and executives of about 25 chamber of commerce set in motion today a program for the development of postwar export trade with South America.

Plans for State representation at the 10-day Inter-American Conference at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, beginning May 9 under the sponsorship of Nelson Rockefeller, co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, were also discussed.

Measures for a better understanding of the Latin-American countries through locally sponsored educational programs designed to promote better relations with the Latin-American neighbors were also discussed.

Red Cross in Cambridge To Hold Report Meeting

Cambridge Chapter of the Red Cross, participating whole-heartedly in the current drive for funds, will hold its first report meeting tomorrow at 12:30, with a luncheon at the Chapter House, 53 Church Street. Workers will record how near the goal they have come, through the initial 10 days of solicitation, and the result is expected to be more than encouraging.

Elwyn L. Manning, American Red Cross Field Director recently returned from Trinidad, will be the principal speaker at the meeting, which will be conducted by Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Special Events Committee.

Child Delinquency Civic League Topic

"Community Co-ordination to Prevent and Control the Rising Tide of Juvenile Delinquency" will be the subject of the first of a series of public forums sponsored by the Massachusetts Civic League which will open Friday, March 10, at 4:30 p. m. in the Town Room at 3 Joy Street, Boston. This will be the third annual forum series.

Speakers will include Boston Police Commissioner, Thomas F. Sullivan, Arlington Chief of Police, Archie Bullock, Mrs Isabelle Winster, member of the State Board of Parole, and Miss Maxine Keith of Springfield, member of the Mayor's committee on delinquency.

Sydney M. Williams of Wellesley, President of the Massachusetts Civic League will officially open the forum series and John Connolly of the Boston Juvenile Court will be chairman.

Wildlife Research Center Planned

A wildlife research center is to be established at the old Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Upton States Forest, Worcester County, after the war, Raymond J. Kenney, Massachusetts Conservation Commissioner, has announced.

It will be known as the Phillips Wildlife Laboratory in honor of Dr. John C. Phillips, internationally known ornithologist, who lived in Boston and Wrentham, and was a pioneer in wildlife research.

Commissioner Kenney explained today that the center will be devoted entirely to research and the accumulation of facts, which the State Fish and Game Division can apply in making its policies.

Policy Holders Face $1,086,764 Levy

Former policy holders of the defunct Broad Street Mutual Casualty Company today faced an assessment of $1,086,764, following a report to the Massachusetts Supreme Court by William Harold Hitchcock, Auditor.

Mr. Hitchcock estimated that it would cost $468,382 to pay claims against the company. Nearly 34,000 policy holders of the company will be affected by the assessment.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Cold

Boston and vicinity—Fair and continued cold tonight. Friday partly cloudy with no important temperature changes. Moderate winds tonight and Friday.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Friday with a few snow flurries in the mountains.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Fair tonight, partly cloudy Friday. No important temperature changes.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:20 p. m.; height 9.1 feet. Friday, 12:33 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.

WPB Reconversion Plan To Use Present Key Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—An industrial reconversion organization bearing a marked similarity to the present war production set-up and with some of the same key men involved will shortly be announced by the War Production Board, it was learned here today following yesterday's off-the-record discussions that some 250 industrial and advertising executives had with military and war agency chiefs here.

Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, speaking at a dinner which concluded the day's events told the businessmen that "the collapse of Germany will enable us to return a large part of our resources to peacetime production," but warned his listeners that that time was far off and that any manufacturer's attempt to "beat the gun on the return to civilian business" would be unavailing.

Heading the industrial reconversion setup, it is expected, will be a top planning committee with WPB Vice-Chairman Charles E. Wilson favored to head it. Except for top policy decisions which it is expected would require Mr. Nelson's endorsement, Mr. Wilson and the WPB's industrial divisions will settle all questions.

Yesterday's meeting of industrial and advertising chiefs was sponsored by the Office of War Information and the War Advertising Council and included a brief chat with President Roosevelt at the White House.

The meeting was somewhat comparable to an earlier one attended by newspaper editors.

Mr. Nelson cautioned his audience last night that there would be no overnight relaxation of controls, adding "a sharp and sudden return to large-scale civilian production would throw the economy off balance."

"The public interest demands that the return be programmed to safeguard employment and living standards," he said. "From the time of the Nazi collapse to the resumption of large-scape civilian production a period of months is bound to elapse—it may be as much as six or eight months. Every concern that has a readjustment problem, like every worker who has an employment problem will have time to act to insure its position in peacetime industry."

In answer to a question put to him earlier in the day, Mr. Nelson revealed that there would be no general rule barring new competitors in established lines. But while materials and components are short he was prepared to keep new producers out of the durable goods field.

The public interest is the guiding principle in the difficult decisions that face the Government in returning to peacetime production, Mr. Nelson emphasized. It would be unfair to the public and the trade, he added, to prevent the resumption of civilian goods production wherever possible.

Mush Before the Slush

Wide World

'Far North'—in Pennsylvania

This is not in Alaska or the Yukon, but right in Merion, a suburb of Philadelphia, when a recent snowfall gave Mrs. Stanley G. Childs a chance to give her Russian dog sled a tryout. Ernest Kanavel drives, while Mrs. Childs has Mrs. L. Amory Lynch for a riding companion.

Undictated Action in Housing Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 9—Freedom of action for cities to handle their own affairs unimpeded by Federal or state interference is the democratic procedure that Herbert U. Nelson, Executive Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, today told the National Conference on Post-war Planning was a prerequisite to the salvation of the nation's large population centers from economic blight.

In the vast over-all picture of increasing Federal domination over the community that Mr. Nelson presented to hundreds of planning and housing experts here he did not hesitate to predict that unless the present bureaucratic movement in Washington is curbed, "the decay of local government is inevitable."

Mr. Nelson saw the movement toward a unitary governmental fiscal system, under which a Federal authority collects and doles out all tax revenues, as a direct thrust against the ability "of neighbors to consult with each other over common problems."

To the extent that "Federal functionaries and employees crawl over our cities to duplicate much of the work that the city officials can do better," Mr. Nelson said that the replanning and redevelopment of cities for convenient and civilized living will be jeopardized.

Country Life in Cities

In line with the purpose of the Planning Conference, called by the National Housing Committee, Inc., with headquarters in New York City, the realty head called for a return of "some of the country to the city and the restoration of the neighborly virtues of village life to the great metropolitan districts." All of this must be done, he said, according to plans which must have binding force upon land uses, both public and private.

Hence, Mr. Nelson brought into focus the integration of governmental functions within metropolitan areas where overlapping taxes and duplication of services could be avoided. Here he struck on a delicate issue in some huge metropolitan areas where the suburban districts are bitterly opposed to efforts at consolidation with the central districts which have yet to prove themselves capable of efficient management of their own affairs.

Mr. Nelson's chief warning was against the spread of Federal taxing powers on the argument that "he who rules the purse strings, rules all."

His leading proposal was for private enterprise to accept the responsibility for rebuilding American cities in the postwar period, and for business to plan towards that end now.

"The time is coming," Mr. Nelson declared, "when we will be less concerned about what Congress will or will not do. We will tell that body what to do. If 100 cities were to line up for a practical program of reconstruction, I can promise that Congress will follow our lead."

In the broad program of replanning proposed by Mr. Nelson, rent assistance would be given to worthy families in need, rehousing projects would pay normal taxes, low-rent housing would be built by local corporations in neighborhoods where slum clearance is needed and redevelopment authorities would be set up in the cities with the right of eminent domain for launching planned communities.

Question of Financing

Elizabeth Wood, Executive Secretary of the Chicago Housing Authority, said that it has grown increasingly clear that "some money has to be given to someone if decent houses are to be provided for the low incomed groups." She maintained that this issue should be faced squarely and that the problem remained as to who should give the money and who should receive it, the building industry, the persons housed or the city.

Miss Wood spoke for a school of thought strongly represented at the conference which was opposed to the policy in housing of "letting nature take its course." This group affirmed that the building industry must be implemented in some way so as to be used to its fullest capacity, that all families regardless of income should be given the opportunity to occupy sanitary, safe dwellings, and that building should be controlled in some way to assure its fullest activities for the benefit of the community.

Co-operation Needed

The problem, she concluded, is not to oust government completely from the building picture, but to analyze how government can work best with industry to obtain maximum benefits in the postwar housing boom.

The question posed by John B. Blandford, Jr., Administrator of the National Housing Agency was whether "we want to assume that poor housing for one third of a nation is a natural law which cannot be changed." Or, "do we believe that we have the resources and the capacity to provide decent housing for all Americans?"

"The intelligent course for private housers and public housers is not to attempt to kill each other off, but rather to work together. This involves a firm and realistic definition of the appropriate field for each, a definition that should not rest upon prejudices or upon the past, but upon a constant inventory of current experience. Private and public housers, instead of trying to take each other over, should take over some of the things that each can learn from the other.

"Some of the techniques of large-scale planning and development, embodied in public housing, have served and can continue to serve as a constant challenge and inspiration to private housing. Likewise, experience in construction and management which have been developed by private enterprise should be shared with all forms of Government undertakings. Beyond all this, the objective of stimulating private enterprise to serve a larger market will undoubtedly lead to new admixtures of techniques.

"The current talk about urban redevelopment, for example, is really a proposal that some of the methods employed by public housing, and some of the methods employed by private enterprise, be linked together to expand the potential field of profitable housing.

Competition Not Inconsistent

"There is nothing inconsistent between the proposition that private enterprise should serve as much of the housing need as it possibly can, and the proposition that public housing should serve the housing need that private enterprise does not serve.

"If we reject either of these two propositions, we reject either the goal of decent housing for all Americans, or the principle of maintaining our system of private enterprise and utilizing it to the maximum extent. We cannot afford to reject either the principle or the goal. We must abide by the principle and still achieve the goal. A balanced program, with public assistance supplementing private enterprise to meet the whole need, will in the long run benefit private enterprise. For it is only failure to meet the needs of the people that could in the long run threaten the popularity of our traditional freedoms and of democracy itself."

Other speakers at the second-day sessions of the conference were Dr. Ernest M. Fisher, of the American Bankers Association, Dr. B. J. Hovde, Administrator of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority, and Philip W. Kiskern, President of the First Mortgage Corporation of Philadelphia.

President for Private-Built Housing

CHICAGO, March 9 (AP)—The home building industry, which "will play a most important role in postwar America," is primarily a job for private enterprise, President Roosevelt said in a message to the National Committee on Housing, Inc., yesterday.

The goal to be sought, the President said, in postwar America is full employment. "We must plan," he contended, "now to employ the men and women who will be released from war industry when victory is won—at a wage which provides decent standards of living. One of the most important of these standards of living is a decent home—whether it be owned or rented.

"The home building industry will play a most important role in post war America . . . this is primarily a job for private enterprise. Government must continue, however, to lend appropriate assistance to private enterprise in this undertaking, and to assume direct responsibility for doing only that part of the total job which private enterprise is unable to do itself."

Senators Deny Any Politics In Ship Crackings

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Joseph Curran, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National Martime Union, drew angry protests from Republican Senators yesterday when he told the Truman Committee he saw "political significance" in some newspaper accounts of the cracking of Liberty ships.

Asserting that Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington, an Administration supporter, "made more fuss" about the investigation than anyone else, Senators Owen Brewster (R) of Maine and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan demanded that the witness submit for the record later the stories to which he referred.

The flareup came after Mr. Curran corroborated testimony of three Southern Liberty shipbuilders that cracks, many minor in nature, which occurred in 163 of 1917 vessels, involved only "a very small percentage" of the construction.

"All the battlefields of the world are witnesses to the efficiency of the Liberty ship," Mr. Curran declared.

He said, however, he would consider it "dangerous" to use the Libertys as hospital ships and that only an "emergency" would justify use as a troop carrier.

He said that "the percentage of loss through cracking is so small as to suggest political significance in some newspaper accounts of the investigation."

Senator Brewster said most of the stories he had seen had appeared in newspapers of Administration leanings and that some appeared in one "published by the President's son-in-daw."

Mr. Curran did not identify the newspapers to which he had referred, other than to mention the "Hearst papers," and added that his criticism was directed at mention of ship crackings without details as to causes or "the small percentage of ships affected."

Arthur Wendell Stout, President of the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation, Houston, Texas, described the Liberty as "a doggone good ship," a view shared by E. B. Williams, Vice-President of the Delta Shipbuilding Company, Inc., New Orleans, and Roger Williams, President of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation, Wilmington, N. C.

TVA Faces Senate Charge Of Rates Discrimination

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, acting Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, leveled a broad attack against the Administration of the Tennessee Valley Authority today, charging the giant Government-owned agency with an "outrageous" discrimination in electric rates and with various expenditures unauthorized by Congress.

His charges were set forth in the printed record of hearings on the $8,500,000,000 independent offices appropriation bill, to which McKellar is advocating an amendment that would tighten congressional control over TVA funds.

Directing much of his criticism at David E. Lilienthal, TVA Chairman, Senator McKellar declared Mr. Lilienthal used TVA funds for newspaper advertising and made numerous public speeches in a "contemptible" effort to unseat him as Senator.

Mr. Lilienthal vehemently denied that, the record shows, and all the other allegations during the course of the Executive Committee hearings. He declared his differences with Senator McKellar concerned legislative policy alone.

The rate discrimination allegation, which the record reveals Senator McKellar carried to President Roosevelt last December, concerned rates charged the Aluminum Company of America and a competing firm, the Reynolds Metals Company of Richmond, Va.

The rate differential, Senator McKellar charged, cost the Reynolds firm approximately $7,000,000. The Senator referred to this as "very outrageous" in a letter to M. M. Caskie, Vice-President of the company.

After Senator McKellar's complaint to President Roosevelt—the text of which was not shown in the record—Mr. Lilienthal submitted to the late Marvin H. McIntyre, Presidential Secretary, a memorandum stating the Reynolds electric rate was two tenths of a mill higher than that charged ALCOA, but that this was due to technical considerations and was "in no sense discriminatory."

The Appropriations Chairman introduced figures showing the TVA had a net cash return of $53,700,000 from power operations for the 10-year period ended June 30, 1943, but that none of it went into the general funds of the Treasury.

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Way for Military Training In Peacetime Is Prepared

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Influential bipartisan backing assured clear sailing today for legislation to set up a special House committee to develop for this country a postwar military policy founded on the principle of compulsory military training.

Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York, author of the legislation, said it had the support of Speaker Sam Rayburn, Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, Republican leader; Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Naval Committee.

Requiring House approval only, the resolution would set up a 21-man committee appointed by the Speaker.

Mr. Wadsworth said in an interview he believed there was "a fundamental need for a study such as this Committee would make and for formulation of a permanent military policy."

"We have never had a coordinated policy," he declared, "yet a study of history will show that wars and threats of wars have had a more profound effect on the economy of this nation than anything else."

Subjects likely to be considered by the committee were listed by Mr. Wadsworth as:

Whether there should be a unified command of all the arms of the fighting services.

How large a standing Army and how big a Navy should be kept in time of peace.

To what extent outlying fortifications should be maintained.

New Home Training

JACKSON, Miss., March 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey told the Mississippi Legislature yesterday that figures of men rejected for service because of physical, mental, or moral reasons indicated that the nation must evolve new ways of training in the homes, schools and in the armed services.

"Selective service is never popular," the National Director of Selective Service told the joint meeting. "It only takes and takes and takes. Our most critical time will be in the next four or five months when we are going to have to take all able-bodied citizens who are not contributing beyond a shadow of a doubt to the war effort."

He said that from now until July 1, the draft rate will be about 250,000 men a month.

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Rickenbacker Sees 500-Billion Debt Confronting Nation When War Is Over

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, predicted last night that the nation would face a "debt of between $400 billion and $500 billion when this war is over."

"Today, the Administration shows a debt of $186 billion on the books, but I am willing to wager that if honest reserves were set up for bad debts, plus war appropriations already authorized, our debt would be nearer $300 billion," he told the Economic Club.

The President of Eastern Airlines and World War I American Ace called for "better business brains" to assert leadership.

"The only indispensable person in America," he said, "is the American boy who dies needlessly in combat."

The nation, he said, must be led by a man "who will think in terms of America first," in order that America will last, as Churchill, Stalin and Chiang Kai-shek think of their own."

Turning to Lend-Lease, Captain Rickenbacker said that unless the traffic moved on a two-way street "we will be in a bad way."

"We must take the practical long-range viewpoint that Lend-Lease products must be paid back in kind in the future," he said.

"I have no political fish to fry," he declared, "and only one 'Axis' to grind." Captain Rickenbacker insisted there is "a definite trend in this country to belittle and discredit Congress in the public thought.

"Unfortunately, these groups of termites are the most disturbing factors in our Government today."

Riot in Ford Plant Under Double Probe

DETROIT, March 9 (AP) — The Army Air Forces and the Federal Bureau of Investigation reported today no great damage to government property in yesterday's disturbance in the aircraft building at the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant.

Both Robert A. Guerin, agent in charge of the Detroit F. B. I. office, and intelligence officers of the Air Force said their investigations would continue.

A company spokesman said 250 workers stormed the labor relations office in the building in anger over disciplining of three employees and also beat a plant protection man.

Joseph Twyman, President of Local 600 of the Automobile Workers, said two of the disciplined men were Marine veterans of this war and charged they had been penalized unfairly for minor infractions.

Aroldo Lindi

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP)—Aroldo Lindi, who passed on here last night, was a noted European tenor. He collapsed on the stage of the San Francisco Opera House, and his listeners thundered an ovation to his rendering of the title role of the opera "Pagliacci."

Lindi, born in Sweden, was widely known in European opera and had been a member of the Chicago Opera Company for several years before joining the San Carlos Opera Company here.

A substitute tenor, Mario Palermo, carried on in the title role.

Union Pacific Back-Pay Job Big

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OMAHA, Neb., March 9—By March 15, 130,000 employees and former employees in the non-operating departments of the Union Pacific Railroad will have received checks totaling more than $10,500,000 in back pay, under terms of the retroactive pay agreement approved in January by the Government, it was announced by R. Wipprecht, General Auditor of the railroad.

Anticipating approval of the wage increase, the railroad's auditing department began last September to figure amounts due their employees. Pay roll officers in Omaha and division offices were given authority to hire as many additional workers as possible. Over 100,000 man hours have been expended in the project—a task which Mr. Wipprecht estimates would take one man between 30 and 40 years to accomplish alone.

In preparing the vouchers, preference has been given to those for employees serving in the armed forces. Back pay checks have been mailed to nearly every camp in the United States and many to the A. P. O. in New York City and San Francisco.

Of the money issued, $8,560,000 goes to employees, Mr. Wipprecht estimates, and about $2,140,000 will be paid out in income taxes.

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Invest in Victory with War Bonds

Advantages Of War Service To Girls Urged

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut. Helen M. Woodruff, U. S. N. R., District Director of the Women's Reserve for the First Naval District, wishes more girls in the country could see the advantage that their experience in service would be in helping them to make a contribution not only in the war but in the postwar period.

"We're going to have a lot of reconstruction to do before we get back to normal," she says, "and it's going to be their problem. The more firsthand information they have and the more international an approach the better. Service in the Waves and other women's units is probably the nearest our women will ever get to actual warfare, but it is near enough to give them plenty of firsthand information."

As we sat in her busy, crowded little office at the headquarters of the First Naval District, Lieutenant Woodruff, who brings to the Waves a mature and varied if totally unrelated experience, earnestly explained what she thinks the service can do for individual women. She was in the first class at Northampton in September, 1942, and before coming to her present job in December of that year, helped start the training school for yeomen at Stillwater, Oklahoma.

Get Different View

"In the service," she told me, "women have the whole war situation brought to their attention in a way they never would at home, and they get an entirely different view of what it takes to meet the world's problems.

"On the more personal side," she went on, "they become better qualified to understand their associates and fellow-citizens wherever they may be. The kind of life they live when quartered in barracks brings them into contact with people they would never meet at home, and they learn to appreciate their points of view. They see what types cannot take regimentation and which cannot get along with others."

Lieutenant Woodruff hopes service women will be about to figure out where their former training broke down in preparing them to meet emergencies, and that they will also become better judges of what was good in their background. At least they have a wonderful opportunity for observation, she said.

One thing that particularly pleases her is to note the gain in character development that comes to a girl who adjusts to a job she does not particularly like. One reason many girls won't join the services, she finds, is because they don't want any job they can't leave if they don't like it. While her work of keeping the girls as happy as possible includes recommending transfers, Lieutenant Woodruff prefers to see a girl make her adjustment and learn to be happy without a transfer. She has seen girls gain immeasurably from the self-discipline required in the process.

Variety of Activities

The variety of things Lieutenant Woodruff does herself now would startle some of her former colleagues at Princeton, she is sure. As District Director her work is chiefly advisory. The post is one for which she thinks there will be no need when the Navy becomes thoroughly used to having a women's reserve.

At present endless questions are referred to her. Can Waves be used for this or that? Should they be allowed to lift bundles? Can they be put on night duty? Many of the queries will naturally straighten themselves out, she says, as the Navy finds out what Waves can do. "In general they are really doing the jobs of the men they replace," she stated.

Her work also includes visiting stations throughout the district to see if adequate housing is being provided for incoming detachments, and to advise commanding officers about getting ready to receive the girls.

Lieutenant Woodruff is on leave from Princeton University where she has been Director of the Index of Christian Art since 1928. A graduate of Wellesley College in the class of 1922, she obtained her M.A. and PhD. in Fine Arts at Radcliffe.

Museum Curator

Before going to Princeton she was curator at Sears Museum in Elgin, Illinois, and had taught at Wellesley for a year. She admits that President McAfee's acceptance of the post of commander of the WAVES influenced her choice of this branch of the service. "I was convinced that any proposition Miss McAfee was willing to undertake would be a success," she told me.

Lieutenant Woodruff is one member of the Women's Naval Reserve who is not personally concerned over its restriction to duty in the United States. She has spent so much time abroad as part of her museum work that foreign shores no longer hold any special lure. She can visualize only too well most of the current scenes of bombing in Europe.

What interests her about returning to her Princeton job after the war is the potentialities of the Index of Christian Art in restoring stolen objects of art to their rightful owners. The Index lists practically all known objects of early Christian and medieval art and has photographs of them. It covers the first 14 centuries and describes everything from monuments and church frescoes to belt buckles and spoons that has on it any representation of figures and scenes in Christian art. Through comparison with the Princeton photographs, the previous ownership of any looted item that falls within the scope of the Index can be established, according to Lieutenant Woodruff, even if it turns up on the market years hence.

'Fun With Birds'

Photographs in color of more than 70 kinds of birds in their native habitats will be shown during "Fun with Birds," a lecture by Mrs. Laurel Reynolds of California, Saturday afternoon, March 11 at 2.30 o'clock, at the John Hancock Hall. This will be the second lecture in the Massachusetts Audubon Society Series. Mrs. Reynolds will relate incidents which occurred during the photographing of the birds on the Pacific Coast by herself and her husband, Commander T. Eric Reynolds, USN.

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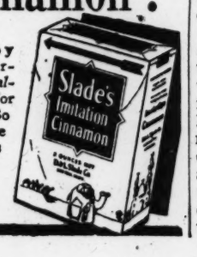


A Friendly Beginning

By a Staff Photographer

Newly Sworn-In Waves Entertained at Atlantic Club

Four girls who have just joined the Waves are served doughnuts by Hostess Lois Johnson at a breakfast given this morning for 63 newly sworn-in Waves by the House Committee of the Atlantic Service Club, 641 Atlantic Avenue. They are, left to right, Anita Faulkner of Dedham, Bernice J. Cormier of Lowell, Mary Murphy of Winchester, and Rita Woodward of Wellesley Hills. After breakfast the 63 girls boarded a train for New York, where they will enter Hunter College.

Saltonstall Garters Now Hold Up GI Socks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Camp Edwards, Mass., March 9

Another set of those gubernatorial garters—and glamorous green ones at that—has found its way from Governor Saltonstall's gift pile, and they now support the GI socks of Private Joseph H. Dumas of Worcester, a member of the 1114th Service Command Unit.

Private Dumas, unable to purchase a satisfactory pair, recalled that Governor Saltonstall had received some 100 pairs for Christmas after a jocular remark in a speech to the Garter Society.

"I hope they come in handy," said the Governor in his letter accompanying the gift.

Better Use of Time Is Seen Needed Step for Farmers

ORONO, Maine, March 9 (AP)—About the only way the farmer can solve many of his labor problems, R. M. Carter of the University of Vermont declared today, is to use his own time and that of his family more effectively.

"Farmers can get a long way ahead in effective use of their time," he said in a speech prepared for the University of Maine farm and home week program, "by being forehanded—by being ready in advance of the time to begin a job. Studies in Vermont indicate that much time is wasted through neglect of little preliminary matters, such as repair of a loose stanchion, failure to keep extra milker inflaters on hand, or improper use of tools and machinery."

Mr. Carter declared that almost no farm tools are operated at their maximum speed or volume.

Miss Millicent Atkins, a home economics director of Chicago, reported that despite tremendous quantities of evaporated milk needed by the armed forces and shipped to the Allies under Lease-Lend, the amount available for regular household use was only about 20 per cent below normal.

Philip Garman of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven reported that experiments there designed to reduce the number of sprayings in apple orchards each season had given "remarkable disease control." Control of apple maggot under a reduced spraying schedule using combination sprays was "consistently better," he said, than under the extended program.

Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, declared at last night's Grainge program that taxes were a minor consideration in the recent dispute between Congress and the President over the tax bill. "The real question was, 'Shall we have a government by veto?'" Mr. Goss asserted.

He also expressed belief that "if we are going to avert a complete collapse after the war we must have a floor under our farm prices which will not bankrupt the industry."

Storrs, Conn., Grammar Schoolers Go Jeeping as Bond Buying Reward

STORRS, Conn., March 9 (AP)—Pupils of the Storrs Grammar School are going to go riding in Army jeeps today, thanks to their own purchase of War Bonds in the fourth war loan drive and to a letter written by Geraldine Hall to President Roosevelt.

Geraldine, daughter of First Selectman and Mrs. Burton C. Hall, felt justly proud of the accomplishments of her 38 roommates, the Fifth and Sixth Grades, so she told the President about their purchase of more than $3,500 in war stamps and bonds during the drive. The sum they raised was more than one-fifth of the $15,000 uota for the Town of Mansfield.

Geraldine's letter brought a prompt return letter from the White House which praised the record of her schoolroom and said that if the letter were taken to the nearest Army post, her classmates would be given rides in jeeps.

She displayed the letter to Maj. Michael F. Moffitt at the University of Connecticut and two jeeps were sent out yesterday from Hartford to give the 39 youngsters their promised rides.

It was then the Army representatives learned that all 135 pupils in the school had purchased $8,000 worth of bonds and stamps, more than half the town's quota.

That's why the jeeps will make their return trip today. Army representatives figured every youngster in the school was entitled to a ride after a record like that.

Japanese Crimes At Bataan Called Worse Than Told

Atrocities committed by the Japanese upon civilian prisoners of war in Manila were far worse than anything reported in the newspapers, according to Dr. H. L. Robinson, who spoke today at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis Club.

Dr. Robinson, who spent 22 months in the internment camp at Manila before being repatriated on board the exchange ship Gripsholm, told Kiwanians that the accounts in the press were "understatements" and that the full story was unprintable.

He paid high tribute to the Army nurses who, evacuated from Bataan, carried on in the face of all sorts of difficulties, bringing relief to a staff of nurses already exhausted from their multiple duties.

"They were truly heroic women," Dr. Robinson said, "and many a man and woman back in this country today owes his survival to their ministrations. In the face of Japanese brutality and heartlessness, their unselfish service was a marvelous thing."

Percy Lee Atherton

Percy Lee Atherton, who passed on in Ventnor, N. J., yesterday, was a composer who moved in Boston musical circles for more than 25 years. From 1929 to 1932 Mr. Atherton was acting chief of the music division of the Library of Congress.

Among his compositions are the comic opera, "The Heir Apparent," the Oriental opera-comique, "The Maharaja," about 100 songs for solo voice, chamber works and other compositions.

Born in Boston he was educated at Phillips Andover and was graduated magna cum laude from Harvard in 1893. He studied abroad for four years. He directed the North End Mission in Boston for nearly 20 years, was a member of the visiting committee in music at Harvard for 25 years. He also was a member of the advisory committee for music in the Boston public schools for four years.

Invasion Force Ordnance Acts As Repair Unit

Army ordnance invasion units which will accompany the first assault waves to hit European beaches are now equipped with specially designed 70-pound repair kits containing such small spare parts as welding rods, solder, batteries, gas cylinders and other parts most likely to be in immediate demand during the first few days of attack, it was revealed today.

Lieut. Col. Whitney Stone, Commanding Officer of the Boston Ordnance District, made the disclosure as he pointed out that various fighting areas have their peculiar supply demands.

"Ordnance is now accustomed to 'runs' on particular spare parts," Colonel Stone reported.

He said that Col. George D. Rogers of Buffalo, Mo., who recently returned from North Africa where he was Chief of the Ordnance Department's General Supply Branch, sent word that "in the North Africa campaign, dust-clogged air cleaners and unserviceable engines constituted a serious ordnance maintenance problem."

"In Sicily the automotive problem centered around tires, tank tracks, and parts peculiar to amphibian trucks," Colonel Rogers reported. "In Italy today the call is for brake bands, wheel bearings and grease seals. In the Tunisian campaign the tank replacement average was high. In Italy it is low."

"If the demand is for radiator cores," Colonel Rogers said, "ordnance must supply them. To have a million differential assemblies in stock will not have us from a royal blistering."

Huge army ordnance depots in North Africa are the major sources of battle tools, ammunition and all types of automotive equipment for General Mark Clark's Army in Italy, and for troops in Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia, he declared.

Busy Day Planned For Lord Halifax On Visit to Boston

A conference with local leaders of organized labor and a tour of the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards and of local clubs for British servicemen are among several activities planned for Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, who is expected to arrive in Boston Monday morning with Lady Halifax. He will be accompanied by Colonel Angus McDonnell, Major J. G. Lockhart and Mr. A. A. Gordon, Labor Attaché at the British Embassy.

During the morning the British Ambassador, accompanied by Lady Halifax, will attend the Founders' Day convocation of Boston University, where he will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University.

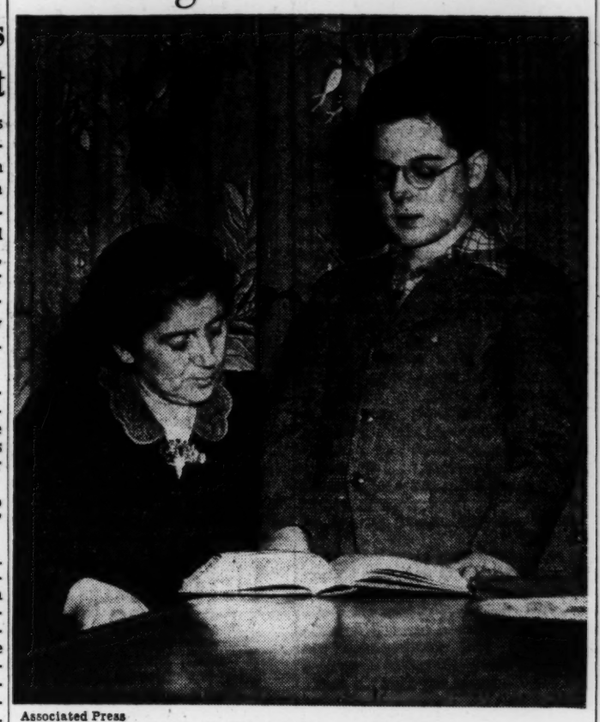
Lord Halifax will be the principal speaker at a luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday at the Hotel Statler after visiting Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin during the morning and having conferences with labor leaders.

He will tour the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyards Tuesday afternoon, and in the evening will visit the Union Jack Club, the Seamen's Club of Boston and the Apprentices' Club of the English Speaking Union.

Seeks N. H. Governorship

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 9 (AP)—Declaring that Rockingham County has been "staunchly Republican for 50 years," Mayor Charles M. Dale has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire. The former President of the State Senate and former Republican floor leader of the House said that the county was entitled to representation in the Governor's chair.

Youngster in Yale at 12



Associated Press

Merrill K. Wolf and Mother

One of the University's youngest students, who is starting out in the sophomore class. He is shown reading over some music, in which he intends to major. His mother, Mrs. Morris Wolf, is a Cleveland, Ohio, attorney, as is also his father.

Connecticut Has Plan to Ease Its Critical Labor Shortage

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9—Connecticut has a chance to lift its industrial cities out of the critical labor shortage classification by voluntary action, but if it cannot be done this way, the War Manpower Commission is prepared to try more drastic means.

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, who is sponsoring the voluntary manpower program, with promises from both labor and management that they will co-operate, protested this week the proposal of the War Manpower Commission that controlled hiring be extended immediately to all employers in the Hartford area. The voluntary program, he said, should have a full and fair chance first.

State Manpower Director William J. Fitzgerald promised that no action would be taken until results of the voluntary program had been made known. Mr. Fitzgerald has been working with the Governor on the voluntary plan. He said the proposal for extension of controlled hiring had been submitted to the Boston regional office of the WMC some weeks ago, but would be held up for the present.

The voluntary program calls for self-imposed manpower ceilings to be set by all employers of 20 or more persons, with manpower to be shifted, also voluntarily, to war industries with top priority ratings.

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft announced this week that its schedule for hiring additional manpower had been reduced so that the airplane engine factory now needs 2,000 additional employees in 1944 instead of the 7,000 to 8,000 previously estimated. The 2,000 is a net increase, not allowing for replacement of workers who may be drafted or who may leave for other reasons.

Unemployment Compensation Commissioner Cornelius A. Moylan has upheld the right of seasonal workers to refuse referrals of the United States Employment Service to jobs in war plants where they would be "frozen" and unable to return to their former employment in the spring.

In an appealed case, Commissioner Moylan granted unemployment compensation to five workers who had refused to take factory employment. The examiner who passed on the cases originally had held that they were disqualified from receiving compensation because they had refused work that was offered them. Mr. Moylan found this interpretation "unreasonable."

Labor on Farms

Connecticut will seek increased help from imported labor on its farms. Paul L. Putnam, State Farm Labor Supervisor, has requested 2395 workers be assigned to Connecticut, including 2,000 Jamaicans, with the others to come from Kentucky and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

Draft Blamed

The draft is principally responsible, in the opinion of State Tax Commissioner Walter W. Walsh, for the closing of large numbers of unincorporated business houses in Connecticut. Mr. Walsh found a drop of 2,021 returns from these small business enterprises in the past year. He predicts that 5,000 more will close in 1944.

Some of the businesses are one-man undertakings that close when the man is drafted. Others are forced to close because one or two key employees are taken and cannot be replaced.

Delinquency Cases

A 38 per cent increase in juvenile delinquency cases before the three juvenile court judges of the State is shown in the 1943 report of Chief Justice William M. Maltbie. There were 5,628 cases in the three courts. Acts of carelessness and mischief and various forms of stealing made up the largest part of the offenses. The greatest increase in numbers was in the 15-year age group. Boys outnumbered girls 4,710 to 918.

McIlwain Appointed to Professorship At University of Oxford in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Prof. Charles Howard McIlwain of Harvard University has been appointed to fill the George Eastman Visiting Professorship to the University of Oxford in England, it was announced recently by Dr. Frank Aydelotte, President of the American Association of Rhodes Scholars and Director of the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J.

The Eastman chair at Oxford has been unoccupied since the first year of the war. Professor McIlwain is expected to fill it in time for the term starting next month. Oxford authorities have requested that a new incumbent be appointed as soon as possible.

The professorship, which is attached to Balliol College at Oxford, was established in 1930 by George Eastman, Rochester, N. Y., camera and film manufacturer, to provide Oxford with a succession of visiting professors from American universities.

The fund is administered by the Association of American Rhodes Scholars. Eastman professors are chosen by a board of electors consisting of two representatives from this association, two appointees of the Hebdomadal Council of the University of Oxford, and the vice-chancellor of Oxford, serving as chairman.

Professor McIlwain, who is now Eaton professor of the science of government, at Harvard, is a graduate and trustee of Princeton University. Before going to Harvard he taught at Miami University, Princeton, and Bowdoin. His book, "The American Revolution," won a Pulitzer Prize in 1923.

The last American scholar to accept the Eastman professorship at Oxford was Joseph P. Chamberlain, professor of public law at Columbia, who served in 1939-40. Among his predecessors were Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, then of Harvard Law School, and John L. Lowes, Harvard English scholar.

In Alaska?—No, Sunny Italy

Associated Press

These Red Cross Clubmobile Girls Are Off to Mountains

Wrapped in fur-lined parkas, their feet snug in sheep-lined boots, the girls are off for a trip through the rugged Italian mountains. Left to right, Nancy Kimberly of Neenah, Wis., Harriet L. Benson of New Canaan, Conn., and Elizabeth Coxe of Haverford, Pa.

Hayes Concert To Aid South's Farm Research

To supply funds for agricultura research in the South, Rolan Hayes, famous Negro tenor, wil give the proceeds from his concer in Symphony Hall on March 2 to the George Washington Carve Foundation Fund, established b the noted Negro natural scientis at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama Mr. Hayes' accompanist, Reginal Boardman, is likewise donating hi fee.

These facts were disclosed b Mr. Hayes during an interview i his lovely old home on Allerto Street in Brookline. Here, in th first Boston home he sang in at th beginning of his career and whic he later bought for his own home the slight, gray-haired singe talked of his long friendship wit Dr. Carver and of his desire t further the work the researchis carried on so brilliantly for 4 years at Tuskegee.

Dr. Austin J. Curtis, Jr., Dr Carver's former assistant, is nov his successor, Mr. Hayes ex plained, and is endeavoring to in crease the fund to which Dr. Car ver gave his own life savings.

On a table at Mr. Hayes' side a he talked was a portfolio of letter from his old friend. Although th two could spare little time fo visits in their busy daily sched ules, they kept up a large corre spondence in which their mutua admiration and respect was give expression. In many ways, the let ters showed, they realized the were guided by the same aims an ideals. In his soft voice, Mr. Haye read aloud one of the letters h particularly prized and which h received after they had had a rar visit.

Truths Revealed

"I would love to have you se and study the things in my littl 'den,'" wrote Dr. Carver, "and a the great Divine truths reveale there, about which you talk, sin and feel so unmistakably."

Dr. Carver's career, whic brought him love, respect an fame, is proof that racial preju dices can be surmounted, if eac person works hard at being use ful, Mr. Hayes pointed out.

"When I get letters, as I d from so many boys and girls o my race, asking how they shoul go about getting jobs after the leave school and how to get alon with people, I tell them to worl to bring out the best in themselve as Dr. Carver did. We all hav something good to do and to give.

A group which has somethin especially fine to contribute is th U. S. Army chorus of 200 Negroe with whom he sang at Royal Al bert Hall in London last fall, M Hayes said. He is "tremendousl interested" in them, and fee their talents should be utilize now for buliding morale of me going into combat. After demobil zation, which he called a "ver serious period," clasping his hand in earnestness, the group shoul sing before audiences all over th United States, both to enrich th musical experience of the countr and to give a large number o men occupations immediately afte the war.

Mother's Influence

Mr. Hayes' mother, the "Ang Mo'" described in his biograph and who first stressed to him th importance of contributing some thing beneficient to the worl is pictured at one end of th beautifully-furnished room which Mr. Hayes talked. A larg oil painting showing her in brow dress and white apron, remini cient of the humble circumstanc in which Mr. Hayes grew u hangs above the fireplace in raised section of the room.

At the opposite end is a pain ing of her gifted son, portraye as he sang the famous Negr spiritual, "And He Never Said Mumbalin' Word," on the concer stage. About the room are fi old pieces of furniture collecte during his tours, mostly fro France. An unusual gift stan in the dining-room near by, carved oak chest dating from th time of Isabella and Ferdinan of Spain, and presented to M Hayes by a former Queen of Spai

This spacious home on tree-line Allerton Street near the Jamaic Parkway holds many associatio for Mr. Hayes. As a young arti in Boston in 1911, he gave his fir program of songs in a priva home here at the invitation of Mi Mary Russell, daughter of Gener and Mrs. Russell, owners of th house. He often visited the Russel during his stay here. Some yea later, when his voice and artistr had received high recognition, M Hayes returned to Boston fro abroad to buy a home. By chan he discovered that the old Russe house was for sale, and bought i Between concert tours he mak his home here with his wife an little girl, Africa. Summers th family usually moves down their farm near Rome, Georgi Mr. Hayes' native State.

62-Year Commuter On Railroad Honore

In recognition of his 62 yea of commuting on the New Have Railroad, Francis D. Bond Braintree has received a gol inscribed wallet from the Pres dent of the Railroad.

He told Howard S. Palme President of the New Haven, th he could remember how "in th old days we read our newspape by the flickering light of kerose lamps, and for heating, the tra had a stove at each end of coach." Passengers made for th seats near the stoves, he said, b cause on very cold mornings th middle of the car was pret frigid.

Mr. Bond retired this week aft 50 years' service with the Ne England Mutual Life Insuran Company.

Ballet Russe—News of Stage and Screen—Dusolina Giannini in Recital

Danilova and Franklin Star In New Work by Pilar Lopez

By Margaret Lloyd

There was better dancing at the Opera House last night, and no wonder. The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo had had time to wash its face and hands and get settled in. The floor cloth was properly laid, and everybody in good spirits.

But there was not very good program making. It is a mistake to put a new ballet last on the bill. "The Cuckold's Fair," with its Spanish rhythms, is extremely interesting. If it is too short for central position, it could at least serve as an opening ballet while it is new.

Pilar Lopez, Argentinita's sister and a featured member of her company, composed the work on a Spanish folk theme in the Spanish idiom. The score, by Gustavo Pittaluga, is distinctly Spanish, and so are the setting and costumes of Joan Junyer. In fact, everything is Spanish about this ballet but the dancers, they being of Russian, English, American, and assorted nationalities.

* * *

Under the circumstances they did extraordinarily well, Franklin, in a dark wig, excelling in the intricate steps and stampings, but Danilova, his partner, closely following suit, and Maria Tallchief, Nicolas Magellanes, Alexander Goudovitch and Armand Picon, among the villagers, holding up their end admirably.

For pure ballet dancing the event of the evening was good old "Nutcracker," with the familiar Tchaikovsky music and the scenery and costumes after Alexandre Benois. Here Danilova shone in her true colors, that of the classical dancer par excellence. As both the Snow Queen and the Sugar Plum Fairy she was breath-taking; and Franklin, not a danseur noble, partnered her nobly, with a dignity and restraint not apparent in classical roles in former years.

* * *

The Snowflake ballet was charmingly done. Alfred Corvino jumped as high as any of the Chinese Dancers before him, and in the popular Trepak, Goudovitch, in Franklin's role, came very near to bringing down the house as Franklin does.

Nijinska's "Etude" in repetition brought several talents to high light. Maria Tallchief danced her variation brilliantly. Little Dorothy Etheridge made a neat entrance and finished solo of her Rondo, and Anna Istomina, and of course Nathalie Krassovska, revealed the contour and esprit of accomplished dancers. In this connection praiseful mention should also be made of Rachel Chapman's piano solo. And incidentally, those headpieces, worn by angels or planets as desired, are gold, not silver.

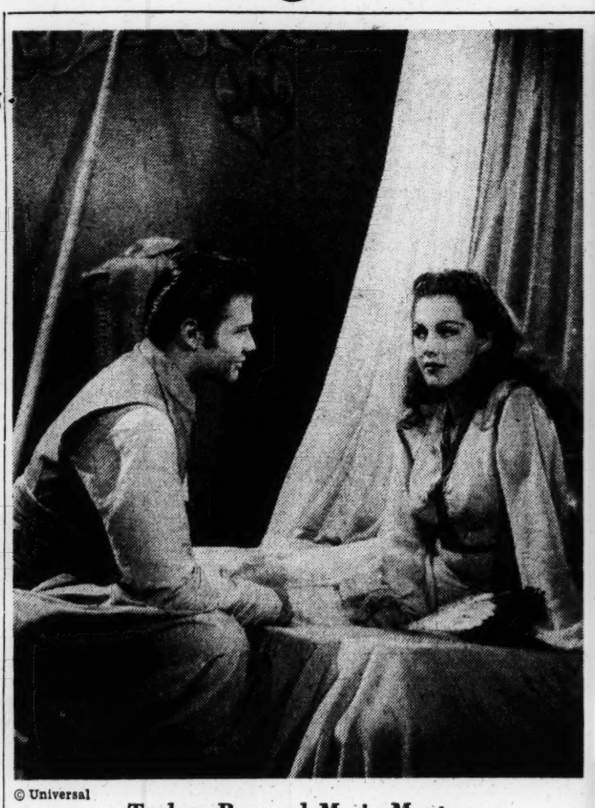
Franz Allers again conducted throughout.

Zimbalist Matinée

Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, gives a recital on Sunday afternoon, March 19, in Symphony Hall. Assisted by Seymour Lipkin at the piano, he presents pieces by Glazounov, Chausson, Cimaroso-Benjamin, Ravel, Debussy, Menotti, and Zimbalist.

At South Station

Beginning Friday, the program of short features at the South Station will include the March of Time's "Sweden's Middle Road," "Grandfather's Follies," Technicolor "Day in Death Valley," Pete Smith's "Water Wisdom," "Wedtime Stories" with Leon Erroll, three cartoons, and newsreels.



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Turhan Bey and Maria Montez

In "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," coming Friday to the Keith Memorial.

Donald Barry and Dana Andrews

In "The Purple Heart," now at the Paramount and Fenway.

Gives Concluding Concert In Morning Musicale Series

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Some vocalists learn to sing as they go along, while others, like Dusolina Giannini, soprano, who completed the Morning Musicales series at the Hotel Statler yesterday, know how to sing to start with and apply their understanding of their craft to whatever task comes along.

Mme. Giannini's duty on this occasion was to take the place of a fellow artist, Gladys Swarthout, and to put on a program for the ballroom audience on a few days' notice. In an emergency of the sort her mastery of song was sure enough to bring her through triumphantly; and happily for listeners, it disclosed its quality in all naturalness and individuality.

* * *

It came down to a matter of sending word to her accompanist, Hellmut Baerwald, as to what pieces she would present, and then everybody concerned starting along, New York to Boston. To make the concert the more like an improvisation, she substituted (who would have thought it?) Santuzza's Aria No. 1 from the "Cavalleria" of Mascagni for one of her songs; and she put on for parting encore (why so clean out of her line?) the Habañera from Bizet's "Carmen."

But for where she shone; at two particular points—the aria, "Ah, spietato," from Handel's "Amadigi," and the aria, "Plus grand dans son obscurité," from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba." To pieces of music such as these Mme. Giannini seems by temperament peculiarly adaptable. She achieves a severe style and a sustained tone that suit the Handelian period, and the flowing line and plaintive timbre of voice that go with the time of Gounod.

* * *

But as for "Cavalleria," Mme. Giannini is indeed no verist. The mood of that lyric type belongs to somebody else than her, even if she has an Italian name. Then, the Habañera; how Mme. Giannini ever fancied that set of stanzas could be treated according to the canons of her school is past explanation. A satiric declamation, it is out of the purview of her exalted art.

To note interpretation of a song which proved Mme. Giannini's insight into the meaning of music that is modern, there was Respighi's "Nebbie." Here she both upheld the composer's repute and asserted her own high position as recitalist.

France Forever

A group of Boston Symphony men takes part in a concert arranged by the committee of France Forever at Jordan Hall on the evening of Wednesday, March 15, at 8:30 o'clock. Louis Speyer will conduct. Solo artists assisting include Robert Hall Collins, baritone; Jean Bedetti, cellist; and Félix Fox, pianist. The speaker will be Capt. Paul Weill, of the French Army. The program puts French composers to the fore, while making room for Beethoven and Chopin. A work for the full ensemble is Ibert's Chamber Orchestra Divertissement.

Goldovsky Recital-Talk

Boris Goldovsky, as pianist, will present with comments a Beethoven program which will include Sonatas, op. 90 in E minor, op. 27, No. 2, and op. 109 in E major, at the next Symphony Luncheon on Friday, March 10, in the Oval Room of The Copley-Plaza.

Hilda Banks Returning

The youthful pianist, Hilda Banks, who gave her first Boston recital last season, comes again to Jordan Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, March 12.

At the Exeter

"Old Acquaintance," with Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins, and John Loder, will be held through Saturday at the Exeter. The other feature on the program is "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," with Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce. Beginning Sunday, "Madame Curie," with Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon, will be the feature.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Janie," comedy by Josephine Bentham and Herschel Williams. Presented by Brock Pemberton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Shubert—"Follow the Girls," new musical comedy by Guy Bolton and Eddie Davis. Featuring Gertrude Niesen, Frank Parker and Irina Baronova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.
Wilbur—"A Highland Fling" by Margaret Curtis. Featuring Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30. (Last week.)

Ballet

Boston Opera House—"Sylphides," "Ancient-Russia," "Beau Danube," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House — "Etude," "Red Poppy," "Cuckold's Fair," presented by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. 2:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Copley Plaza, Oval Room—Lecture rcital on Beethoven by Boris Goldovsky pianist. 12:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:10, 6:10, 9:10. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 2, 5, 8.
Fenway—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 12:30 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:20 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
Keith Memorial — "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:27, 9:35. "Week End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:27, 8:25.
Kenmore—"Escape," Norma Shearer, Robert Taylor. 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "His Girl Friday," Cary Grant, Rosalind Russell. 1, 4:25, 8.
Majestic—"Hunchback of Notre Dame," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. 11:50 a. m., 3:39, 7:28. "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings. 10:10 a. m., 1:50, 5:48, 9:37.
Metropolitan—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Jon Hall, Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown, June Havoc. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.
Modern—"Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 9:25, 11:45 a. m., 2:05, 4:25, 6:45, 9:05.
Orpheum—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 9:15 a. m., 1:40, 2:20, 4:50, 7:20, 9:55.
Paramount—"The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews, Richard Conte, Farley Granger. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:20. "My Best Gal," Jimmy Lydon, Jane Withers. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.
RKO-Boston—"Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:25, 9:10.
Scollay—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:35 a. m. 2:05, 5:35, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:55.
South Station Theater—"With the Marines at Tarawa," "A Letter to a Hero," "What's Your I. Q.?" "Strange Testament," "Prunes and Politics, with Edgar Kennedy," cartoons and latest news reels.
State—"A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:40, 7:20, 9:55.
Telepix—"The Pacific War," "The Ballet," "Howard Hill," "Iraq," "A Pete Smith Novelty," "Letter to a Hero," "Bugs Bunny," "Digest of World News." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown—"Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper, Patricia Morison. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.
Washington Street Olympia—"Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant, John Garfield. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:30, 9:05. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:20, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "A Star Is Born," Fredric March, Janet Gaynor. "Silver Spurs," Roy Rogers. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, "The Kansan" Richard Dix. **Regent:** "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. "Jive Junction," Dickie Moore.
BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson. "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:50, 8.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Submarine Alert," Richard Arlen, Wendy Barrie. Continuous 2-11. **Coolidge Corner:** "Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. "The Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. **Cleveland Circle:** "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. News and shorts. 1:50, 8. **Harvard:** "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8. **University:** "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05. "Sherlock Holmes and the Spider Woman," Basil Rathbone. 3:30, 6:45, 10.
DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert, Frank Fay, "Tumbling Tumble Weeds," Gene Autry. **Codman Square:** "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker. 1:30, 6:45. **Franklin:** "Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker. 1:45, 8.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 3:10, 8. "Never a Dull Moment," Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford. 2:08, 7, 9:40.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Whistling In Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.
LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. 2:30, 9:15. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 4, 9:45.
MALDEN—Granada: "Charlie Chan and the Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 1:48, 4:58, 8:08. "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, James Ellison. 2:57, 6:07, 9:17. **Mystic:** "Nearly Eighteen," Gale Storm, Bill Henry. 2:15, 6, 9:55. "The Heat's On," Mae West, Victor Moore. 3:20, 8:30. **Maplewood:** "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. 1:52, 7:52. "Young Ideas," Mary Astor, Herbert Marshall. 3:31, 9:31. **Strand:** "Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 3:10, 8:20. "Oh, My Darling Clementine," 1:55, 6:55, 10. **Orpheum:** "Ghost Ship," Richard Dix, Edith Barrett. 2:15, 6. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Mischa Auer. 3:30, 9:15.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Crime School," Humphrey Bogart. "Girls on Probation," Jane Bryan, Ronald Reagan. **Fellsway:** "Hostages," Luise Rainer. "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis, Mischa Auer.
MELROSE—Melrose: "Cross of Lorraine," Pierre Aumont, Gene Kelly. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton.
NATICK—Colonial: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected Short Subjects. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly.
NEWTON—Paramount: "The Gang's All Here," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Klondike Kate," Ann Savage, Tom Neal. "Whispering Footsteps," Rita Quigley, J. Hubbard. 2, 8. **Strand:** "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. "O My Darling Clementine," Roy Acuff. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE — Central: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "Mystery Broadcast," Nils Asther, Ruth Terry. **Strand:** "Dr. Gillespie's Criminal Case," Lionel Barrymore. "Never a Dull Moment" Ritz Brothers, Frances Langford. **Capitol and Bail Square:** "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Next of Kin," Basil Sydney, Nova Pilbeam. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Song of Texas," Roy Rogers. 2:09, 7:54. "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 3:23, 9:08.
WALTHAM — Embassy: "Madame Curie," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:20, 8:20.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Harvest Melody" J. Downs, R. Lane. "Someone to Remember," Mabel Paige, John Craven. **Coolidge:** "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. News and Short Subjects.
WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. William Bendix. "Footlight Glamour," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," Gene Kelly.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Adventures of a Rookie," Wally Brown, Alan Carney.

Alec Templeton

Who will play in Symphony Hall Sunday afternoon.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 4.84 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"Into Battle." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Sons of Long Ago. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"London Letter": Macdonald Hastings. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World-Perspective. A talk by H. V. Hodson. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Plays in Prospect

Mrs. January and Mr. Ex—At the Wilbur beginning Monday. New comedy by Zoe Akins, starring Billie Burke and Frank Craven in a cast which includes Barbara Bel Geddes, Helen Carew, Edward Nannary, Richard Temple, Henry Barnard, Bobby Perez, Henry Vincent, Therese Quadri, Dorothy Lambert, Roderich Winchell, Robert F. Simon, and Phil Sheridan. Elliott Nugent is directing the production for Richard Myers.

Chicken Every Sunday—At the Plymouth beginning March 20, dramatization by Julius and Philip Epstein of a novel by Rosemary Taylor about life in a boarding house in Tucson, Ariz., about 40 years ago. Mary Philips, Rhys Williams, Frank H. Thomas, and Katherine Squire head the cast.

Arsenic and Old Lace—At the Colonial beginning Monday, March 20. Fourth engagement of Joseph Kesselring's comedy-melodrama with Bela Lugosi to play the principal role for the first time here. Jack Whiting, Jean Adair and Ruth McDevitt will be among the featured players.

Pretty Little Parlor—At the Wilbur, beginning Tuesday, March 28. New play by Claiborne Foster, featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer, presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. Stewart Chaney is designing the setting and Mr. Bellamy is directing. The supporting cast includes Augusta Dabney, Marilyn Erskine, Paul Parks, Nels Roberts, and Walter Kelly.

Sheppey—At the Colonial beginning Monday, April 3. Somerset Maugham's play, originally produced in London in 1933, presented by Jacques Chambrun with Edmund Gwenn heading a cast that includes Barbara Everest, Victor Beecroft, Doris Patston, Viola Keats, Frances Heflin, Montgomery Clift, and Alexander Clark. Sir Cedric Hardwicke will direct and Watson Barratt will design the settings.

Dream with Music—At the Shubert, beginning Monday, April 10. New musical comedy with Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham, June Knight, and Leonard Elliott in the cast; produced by Richard Kollmar; book by Dorothy Kilgallen, Sidney Sheldon and Ben Roberts; score by Buck Warnick; and lyrics by Edward Eager.

Decision—Beginning April 10 at a theater to be announced. New company presented by Edward Choate in Edward Chodorov's play, warning of the dangers of fascism on the home front.

A Connecticut Yankee—At the Colonial, beginning Monday, April 17. Revival of the Fields, Rodgers & Hart musical comedy, with Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran heading the cast, as the fifth offering in the Theater Guild-American Theater Society list. The production is shortly to conclude a run in New York.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight / 6:30 p.m. / Yankee Network

THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE

News From Monitor Correspondents

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510

500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600

WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news ..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Caribbean: Drama..	Tech basketball tourney	'Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	Tech basketball tourney	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry, Jamboree..
3:45	Help Wanted	Tech basketball tourney	"Right to Happiness"..	Variety show: orch.	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music Program	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	Vets' Information.	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Julia Sanderson: Varie-	Charlie Barnet's Orch..
4:45	Interview: Date ..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Young Widder Brown'	ty Show: Comments	Cab Calloway's Orch...
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe ..	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Al Donahue's Or
5:15	Follies: Music	"Dick Tracy": sketch ..	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:30	American Women ..	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	'Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland" ..
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch ..	News service .....
6:00	'Page One': News.	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports: Music .....
6:15	CBS World News..	Newscast	Gen Brehon Sommerville	"Digest"; Snapshots ..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	"Musically Yours" ..	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Music Rendezvous: Talk	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night': dr.	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch..
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; Patsy Kelly	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	R. Salinger, news; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr....	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Bob Burns, "Arkansas	"Confidentially Yours".	Musical Com Favorites.
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr....	'Fighting Coast Guards'	Traveler": Variety	Fred Lang, news	Musical Com Favorites.
8:00	Suspense: A. Ladd;	Watch the World Go By	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	"Strings With Wings" ..	Studio speaker .....
8:15	"Defense Rests" ..	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Hanley Stafford..	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Doolev's Orch.....
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Death Valley: News	"How Can Congress and	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music .....
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	the President Work	Music Hall: B. Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Haydn,
9:15	teur program	Together?"	guest; George Murphy.	'Believe It or Not"	Symphony No. 104 in
9:30	Dinah Shore Show;	Stan Kenton's Orch....	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA': Round-	D major .....
9:45	"William & Mary"	Dance orchestra; drama	show; Edward Horton	table: Price Control ..	Classical Album
10:00	"The First Line":	Raymond Gram Swing.	Abbott & Costello;	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service .....
10:15	U. S. Navy drama	Wm. Lang; Music	"Blondie & Dagwood"	Biographical Sketches..	Polish Information Dr..
10:30	Harry Cool; Kay	The Symphonette, with	March of Time: drama;	Vice-Pres. H. A. Wallace	Duke Ellington's Orch..
10:45	Armen, songs; Or..	M. Piastro, conductor	music; guest speakers	Parade: Music; Weather	Shep Field's Orch. ....
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Garber's Orch. ....
11:15	"Unrationed Jam":	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; "Off Record"	Carmen Cavallero's Or.	Horace Heidt's Orch....
11:30	"Viva America":	Fishermen's program ..	Music of New World:	George Auld's Orch. ...	Day's End: music ....
11:45	Graziella Párraga	Dance orchestra: News	'Gr'd Canyon Country'	George Auld's Orch. ...	Day's End: News ....

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock...	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	.....
7:15	News; "Azaleas" ..	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock ..	News service	"Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship: re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather.	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious .....
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum" ..	News service	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:15	Shopping a la talk	Melody Time; Talk	"The Wax Museum" ..	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Church in the Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air ....
8:45	"Hannah"; News ..	Newscast	Talk on food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air ....
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk..	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:15	School of the Air:	Breakfast Club	Talk; Church in Wild'd	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies.
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News ..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music ....
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News ....
10:00	'Valiant Lady': sk.	"Sweet River"; drama.	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories..	Music; Old-Time songs	Robert St. John, news..	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
10:30	"Open Door": sk..	Fishermen's program ..	"Helpmate"; drama	"Yankee Tune Factory"	"Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Child'n	'At Anselm's: western dr	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason" .....
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill" ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Studio speaker .....
11:15	Second Husband ..	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Organ recital .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news ..	"Dude Ranch" .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk..	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us" ..	News service	Art Jarret's Or.; News..
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music..
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Victory Gardens	program	Hank Lawson's Music..	Italian drama: music..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show: Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies ....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	B. Flynn, news ..	Danny Cavanaugh	News service	Luncheon With Lopez.	Treasury Star Parade..
1:45	"The Goldbergs"..	Fishermen's program ..	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news ..	"America Sings" .....
2:00	Serial drama	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light': drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time, with
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children": sk	Yankee Kitchen	Jean Harper .....
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	"Light of the World"..	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"..
2:45	"Perry Mason": sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated" ...	Betty Crocker: talk	Mutual Goes Calling	News: Farm & Home..
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news...	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Gov. Huntley Spaulding	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Red Cross program:	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree" ..
3:45	"Help Wanted"	speaker; music	"Right to Happiness" ..	Variety show: orch.	"Kick Conga" .....
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies .....
4:30	Music: speakers ..	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch....	Art Kassel's Orch. ....
4:45	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits ...	'Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch....	J Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; G Lombardo's Or
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch..	"Portia Faces Life" ...	"Archie Andrews": dr..	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:30	Follies: Music	Jack Armstrong: sketch	'Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"..
5:45	American Women..	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments ..	Terry and the Pirates..	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Red Cross Pgm.
6:15	Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	Kay Kyser; Melodeers..	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Jeri Sullavan	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory .....
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news ..	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch..
7:15	'Dateline': drama.	Nero Wolfe": drama..	J. W. Vandercook, news	'Parade': 'Terry's Tunes'	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	'Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
7:45	soloist; orchestra.	western drama	John Barry, comment..	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety ..
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners; Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	Alan Ladd: K. T.	"Parker Family": dr...	Graham; F Black's Or.	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	Stevens: Diana	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Pates	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch....
8:45	Lynn; songs; News	var. show; Interviews.	soloist; orchestra	ty': drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers .....
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ig-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Rich-
9:15	norant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	ard Strauss: "Till Eu-
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Les Brown's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz;	lenspiegel" .....
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra: Dr....	Quiz; Art Linkletter..	tenor: John King, mc.	Classical Album .....
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	John Vandercook, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy.

Fourth American Raid Rocks Berlin

Continued from Page 1

tacked by American forces on March 4 and again on March 6.

The attack demonstrated the amazing reserve strength in equipment and the endurance of the 8th Air Force crews.

Strong forces of fighters from the 8th and 9th Air Forces escorted the bombers. The March 8 operation, involving from 850 to 1,000 bombers, meanwhile was disclosed to have taken a toll of 125 planes of the enemy's determined fighter forces.

Forty-two of these were shot down by the bombers and 83 by the swarm of American and Allied fighters.

This tally brought to 301 the number of enemy planes accounted for in two great sallies against the German Capital, March 6 and March 8.

Thirty-eight of the big American bombers were lost, compared with the 68 on March 6, while fighter losses totaled 15 instead of the 16 as first reported. Eleven fighters were lost March 6.

In addition to the damage done Hitler's force in the air, a United States headquarters announcement said all four of the main buildings of the VKF ball-bearing factory at Erkner in the suburbs of Berlin were bombed. At least one was seriously damaged and left burning, while smoke so obscured the other three that the damage could not be discerned.

Three buildings of a factory making torpedo parts also were set afire.

The German High Command in its communiqué admitted that damage was suffered from the attack but asserted 112 Allied aircraft, including 66 four-engined bombers, were brought down.

"Our very strong fighter escort defeated them again," a United States communiqué declared, however.

Russia:

Red Army Threatens Key Rail Junction

Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's Red Army troops drove forward through deep, sticky mud of the Southwestern Ukraine toward the important junction of Proskurov, capture of which, Moscow dispatches said, would give the Russians a firm grip on a 40-mile stretch of the Odessa-Warsaw trunk railway between Proskurov and Volochisk.

A Soviet communiqué announced that Russian forces had already captured Cherni-Ostrov, only 11 miles northwest of Proskurov, and said a furious battle was raging inside Staro-Konstantinov, which was described as a vital German base 25 miles to the north.

Failure of the Germans to hold Proskurov, it was pointed out, would force them to fall back on a circuitous rail line running from Lwow to Cernauti, Rumania, thence back to the Odessa-Warsaw line at Zhmerinka, if they hoped to maintain contact with the partly isolated German forces in the lower Dnieper Bend.

Capture of Cherni-Ostrov was followed by the storming of Gruzhevitsa, four miles further east and only seven miles from Proskurov, the Moscow bulletin said. This narrowed the escape corridor for the Germans fighting in the Staro-Konstantinov area to a 26-mile-long gap between Gruzhevitsa and Volosovtsy.

Field Marshal Fritz von Manstein threw great reserves of tank forces and infantry against the surging Red Army advance, Moscow said, but was hurled back on all sectors.

"Retreating under blows of Soviet troops, the Germans abandoned tanks, guns, and trucks stuck in the mud," the war bulletin recounted. "Particularly fierce engagements continue in the town of Staro-Konstantinov."

More than 3,000 Nazis were slain during the day's operations, which also listed 100 additional towns and hamlets swept up by Marshal Zhukov's forces. Forty-two out of 100 tanks that Marshal von Mannstein used in a single counterdrive were destroyed, the Russians said.

Staro-Konstantinov is the midway station on the railway running from Shepetovka to Proskurov and a main prop of the entire Nazi defense system in the area. It already has been outflanked by the capture of Volosovtsky, 16 miles to the southeast, but the rail line to Proskurov is still in German hands and is a possible escape route if that town holds.

Carrying Attack to U-Boats

Associated Press from Army Air Forces

Americans Bomb Submarine Pens at Toulon

American bombers, which are continuing their smashing aerial blows on Berlin and other targets on the continent, swing back toward England after this attack on the German submarine pens in the harbor at Toulon, France, leaving smoking ruins at the water front.

Berlin Defenses Crushed By Great U. S. Air Attack

Continued from Page 1

implications of the results of the Berlin raid underlines the fact that it shows American air strength in Britain today to be at least on a par with that of the RAF. More than one air correspondent in the London press draws the conclusion that complete Allied supremacy in the air over Germany is now an established fact.

More cautious observers here believe this extreme optimism is premature, though basically correct. The comparison which probably is most apt is that yesterday's big battle is a turning point comparable to that of Sept. 15, 1940, when the German daylight air offensive against Britain was decisively shattered by the RAF's shooting down 185 aircraft in a single day.

Similarly, the heavy losses now being inflicted on the Luftwaffe's fighters over Germany are likely to prove as fatal to Hitler's defensive hopes. But just as the battle for Britain continued for some time after the mid-September turning point and finally merged into night attacks, which went on many months, so it is less likely that the German air defenses will suddenly collapse than that they will first assume new forms.

Considerable importance is attached here, however, to the attempt of Dr. Joseph Goebbels to conceal the Allied air victories behind a smoke screen or propaganda. The Nazis are claiming about twice as many American planes as actually were lost. The German press also continues to publish wildly exaggerated reports of German raids on London in obvious efforts to bolster home-front morale.

London to Read About Itself In Acquired Burns Collection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—London is soon to have the biggest opportunity of reading all about itself it has ever had in the course of its long history. Lord Southwood has bought, for the sum of £6,000, the section of the library of the late John Burns, the first Labor Member of Parliament to become a Cabinet Minister, that consists of books about London.

Lord Southwood is presenting these books to London. Where they are to be housed is not yet known, but it is confidently expected that they will be put in a place, possibly the County Hall, where Londoners can readily consult them.

Mr. Burns began to collect books about London at a very early age, and never gave up the habit. Some of his collection, like Muirhead's "London Environs," are comparatively new works; others, among them Stow's "Survey of London" (1598), the five-volume edition of Lyson's "London Environs" (1796-1800), Boydell's "River Thames" (1794-6), and Westall and Owen's "Picturesque Tour of the River Thames" (1828) are old and rare.

Burns did not concentrate entirely on big and important books; he found a place for many a simple little volume of travel and personal exploration. But he seems to have neglected the works of fiction in which London plays a large part. His London collection has nothing of Dickens or Sir Hugh Walpole.

Burns began life in the artisan class. He was the first working man to attain high political position in Britain. He was a member of the Liberal Government that went to war with Germany in 1914, and resigned from it because of his opposition to this action.

After that he retired into private life, being well content with a Carnegie pension. He bought books and more books. They were everywhere in his home, in the kitchen, in the bedrooms, and under the chairs. The London collection which Lord Southwood has presented to the people of this city represents only a part of them. The others are to be sold by auction next month. They include a Kelmscott Chaucer, and a valuable group of volumes on Sir Thomas More and his friend, the great scholar of Greek, Erasmus.

The Burns library also contains some interesting Shakespeareana. Burns always said he was not rich enough to possess a First Folio Shakespeare, but he acquired copies of the second, third, and fourth Folios. Of these the most valuable is the Third Folio. The Third Folio has different printers' imprints, which gives to the surviving specimens a certain rarity value.

It has not yet been decided whether to sell the rest of the Burns library as a whole, or in sets. The decision will largely depend on the state of the book market. At present books are fetching good prices, not as high as diamonds or carpets, but nevertheless very satisfactory to sellers.

Memory of Slain Chieftain Inspires Maquis War on Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, March 9—In the headquarters of the Maquis in the mountains of Haute Savoie the picture of a man occupies the place of honor.

Under the picture are the words —"He died for France."

It is the picture of Jean Schaffer.

Jean Schaffer is revered throughout the French Underground as the "father" of the Maquis. The Maquis (brush) is the name that has been given to patriot groups resisting the Germans in Haute Savoie, Jura, and other areas of France.

Members of the French Underground will tell you that he did more to organize resistance inside France than any other individual.

From the capitulation of the French Army in June, 1940, until August of last year, when he was shot and killed by German soldiers in the streets of a small village, he worked without pause to arouse the French people to oppose the oppressor.

He moved around France like a strange phantom and was known personally to most of the Maquis.

He wrote the song that every Maquis fighter sings. It is a lilting appeal to French youth to flee to the underbrush and take up arms against the Germans. Each refrain ends with the words, "We will conquer."

The story of M. Schaffer has just reached Switzerland. It hadn't been known outside France previously.

The Germans got their hands on M. Schaffer in 1941.

Tortured by Germans

They confined him to a concentration camp and mutilated his tongue so he could not speak above a horse whisper.

Somehow he eluded his captors. Hungry and in pain, he outdistanced bands of eager SS men and Hitler Youth members who were assigned to track him down and bring him back to the concentration camp.

He crept stealthily through the darkness from village to village. In each village he went directly to the key men of the Underground. Meetings were called and M. Schaffer in his hoarse voice told of his experiences at the hands of the Germans and his conviction that a new France would arise some day.

Pursuit Never Ceased

The Germans never relaxed their efforts to get him back in their hands or to end his career.

He was en route to a secret meeting when enemy soldiers spotted him and shot him down after vainly seeking to overtake him.

One member of the Maquis, who makes his way into Switzerland occasionally to gather supplies, described the affectionate hold M. Schaffer's memory has on the French resistance groups.

"Some day," he said, "Jean Schaffer's name will be found on the first pages of the history books of the New France."

Mediterranean:

Convoy Attacked Off African Coast

A strong force of German aircraft attacked an Allied convoy off the coast of North Africa, it was announced at Algiers, Algeria, but Allied airmen knocked down five of the attackers and damaged two others.

French pilots flying P-39's destroyed one Junkers-88 in the first wave and RAF Beaufighters entering the fray thereafter accounted for four more.

Fifth Army forces have inflicted 9,000 casualties on the Germans in and around Cassino since the end of January, bringing total enemy losses in Italy for that period to approximately 40,000, Allied headquarters at Naples, Italy, announced.

The Cassino casualties, including 1,500 captured and the remainder killed or wounded, were disclosed as a communiqué told of the repulse of two new minor German thrusts against American beachhead positions southeast of Carroceto.

German losses on the beachhead have been announced as about 24,000. In addition, the enemy has suffered other casualties at the hands of the British along the Garigliano, at the hands of the French in the mountains north of Cassino, and on the Eighth Army front.

South Pacific:

Americans Fight On Three Fronts

Americans fighting on three invasion fronts around the Bismark Sea crushed Japanese opposition in New Guinea and the Admiralty Islands, and are holding against strong enemy counterattacks in New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said.

Japanese troops aboard a small barge fleet failed to dent the 1st Cavalry Division's positions north of Momote airdrome on Los Negros Island, in the Admiralties, March 7. Not one barge reached shore against the fire of the Americans.

Marine invaders of Willaumez Peninsula on the north New Britain coast had consolidated their holdings and were fighting with counterattacking Nipponese, who had recovered from the surprise of the almost unopposed landing.

The 32nd division has seized complete control of the northeastern New Guinea coast for 35 miles west of Saidor, in a drive for the enemy base at Madang, now 23 air-line miles away. The Americans, after popping ashore behind the Japanese at Yalau March 5, struck at Mindiri and captured much abandoned enemy equipment.

The Japanese barge movement against Los Negros followed a weak night aerial attack on American positions around Momote airdrome, now used by Allied combat planes.

The Americans extended their perimeter 2,500 yards northwest of the airfield when they occupied Paitalia Mission Plantation.

The Marines on Willaumez Peninsula, were facing stiff fire from Japanese reinforcements apparently from Talasea. The Marines landing on the west coast of the Peninsula was about five miles northwest of Talasea, where there is an air strip.

General MacArthur said work has been completed on the air strip on Green Island in the Northern Solomons. New Zealand and American troops captured the island Feb. 2.

Operations from this air strip will supplement the strength of Allied planes from Solomons airfields in further reducing the enemy's toppling bases at Rabaul, New Britain, and Kavieng, New Ireland.

Aircraft from the Solomons hammered the Lakunai and Tobera airdromes at Rabaul March 6 with 55 tons of bombs.

Submarines:

U. S. Craft Sink 16 Japanese Vessels

American submarines have sunk 16 more Japanese ships in enemy-controlled waters.

The big bag, announced by the Navy, included one large tanker which could have been loaded with badly needed fuel for enemy bases.

The toll brought to 627 the number of Japanese ships sunk probably sunk, or damaged by submarine action alone.

Sinkings by other causes—aircraft and warships—boosts total damage to Japanese shipping to 1,989 enemy vessels of all types.

Pursuant to policy, the Navy communiqué announcing the latest sinkings did not report the areas in which the submarines operated. However, our submarines are known to be operating along the coastal waters of Japan itself.

U. S. Air Unit in China Is Lauded by Chiang

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, March 9

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, highly praising the United States 14th Air Force on the eve of its first anniversary, declared today that "considering the limited personnel and equipment, one must admit that the results achieved are better than that of any other air force in the world."

In a message to Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, General Chiang said, "During the brief period of its existence, the 14th Air Force has rendered a splendid account of itself in the Far East."

Burma:

Trapped Japanese Battle Americans

Centers of Japanese resistance in the town of Walawbum still were holding out against American jungle forces, but Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reported a wide flanking movement had completely cut off the trapped enemy.

Walawbum was announced as captured March 6 when the presence of Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's American Marauders in the North Burma jungle first was disclosed.

Completion of the troop noose around the trapped Japanese severed all lines of communication with Japanese forces west and north of Walawbum. The Americans previously had established a road block three miles west of Walawbum to prevent the escape of Nipponese forces being pushed back by Chinese troops south of Maingkhwan.

Casualties:

American Losses Total 162,282

American casualties in this war so far total 162,282, of whom 37,853 were killed.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, at a news conference, announced that Army casualties (as of Feb. 23) totaled 121,458. Of this number 20,592 were killed, 47,318 wounded, 26,326 are missing and 27,222 are prisoners of war.

The latest Navy total is 40,824, made up of 17,261 killed, 9,910 wounded, 9,239 missing and 4,414 prisoners of war. These figures cover the Marine Corps and Coast Guard as well as the Navy proper. Of the total casualties the Navy has suffered 27,383, Marines 12,986 and the Coast Guard 455.

Modern 'Goon Gun' Effective In Italian and Pacific Areas

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The Army disclosed some details today about it 4.2-inch mortar which has been used with great success both in the Pacific and in Italy, and which troops using it have dubbed "the Goon Gun."

It is new only with respect to certain refinements, because it was originally developed by the U. S. Chemical Warfare Service some 20 years ago. Now, with improvements, it can lob a score 24-pound projectiles as far as two and a half miles in 60 seconds, and some guns crews have gotten six shells in the air before the first one landed.

It is currently being used for high explosive and white phosphorus shells and veterans back from Sicily have reported the Germans fear these latter more than any weapon employed by the Allies. Writing in the Infantry Journal, Brig. Gen. Alden H. Waitt reported that a single phosphorus shell fired by this mortar spreads its burst over an area of 40 yards in diameter, setting fires as well as causing casualties.

One "Goon Gun" company in Italy was reported to have engaged a battery of German 88-mm. guns (which have four times the range and outweigh the 4.2 some 30 times), and to have destroyed the battery with 12 rounds.

The mortar is also a prime reserve weapon should the enemy provoke a gas war in the face of President Roosevelt's warning that a gas attack will meet with retaliation in kind. General Waitt says the "goon" can—if need arises—place nearly two tons of chemical agent "such as phosgene" on a target within two minutes—"enough gas to put completely out of action every unprotected man in an area of a quarter of a million square yards."

The gun weighs about 300 pounds, can be dismantled for quick movement by its crew and is rifled like a field gun in contrast to the old smooth-bore stokes mortar. This provides tremendous accuracy.

Bargains in Education

There are 700 college and 70 high school correspondence courses available to servicemen and women at half price.

French Maquis Win Rank by Brave Deeds

Continued from Page 1

Switzerland to get supplies. He was shot by the Germans in returning to the Maquis (brush). French Partisans are now known generally as "Maquis."

Most reports on the Maquis have came from Haute Savoie, where they are organized rather haphazardly. The Maquis in French Jura, however, who have had little or no publicity, are very well organized. It is their activities which were described by the eyewitness who crossed the border.

The Maquis of French Jura are organized under a single military command and are divided into camps, each of which has his own commander and number. In the Maquis, the military rank of the former French Army has been greatly reshuffled.

Former privates now often are captains and vice versa. This is due to the fact that the rank in the Maquis of Jura depends on practical accomplishments rather than on theoretical education, wealth, or connections.

How Commander Won Post

For example, a former auto mechanic from Paris who had not even had primary military training stabbed six Germans at various times while they were doing guard duty. He was made commander of a camp of 80 men.

A former bartender from Lyons destroyed two German trucks carrying cheese and other food with a special "Molotov cocktail" consisting of a couple of hand grenades and short sticks of dynamite bound together in a potent package. He was made assistant head of the camp.

The Maquis has members from every part of France in every social occupational stratum. All are equal in camp but the special occupational talents of each find their expression in varied tasks connected with camp life and fighting the Germans.

Individual camps can plan undertakings for themselves, but must get permission from headquarters. A special courier is sent to headquarters giving details of the plan to the chief, who if necessary assigns another camp to aid the first camp in the undertaking. The courier then carries the orders to this camp and the job is performed.

Orders of the Day

Every day headquarters issued a routine order typed and multigraphed for every camp informing them what all the other camps are doing, as well as on the Germans' activities. Thus if the Germans send reinforcements to aid their attacked comrades, other French camps know this and are able to attack the thus weakened German garrison.

Characteristic of the men of the Maquis is fear combined with respect and love of "the Chief," though they know neither who he is nor where he is. Couriers to headquarters speak only with the Vice-Chief.

The reason for the fear is the extremely stiff discipline resulting in summary execution for those guilty of the slightest misdemeanor.

One member of the Maquis, the informant said, brought his sweetheart to a camp in violation of regulations. Both were shot a few minutes after leaving.

The general French public seems neither for nor against the Maquis, or at least fears to show sympathy for the Maquis as much as it fears to oppose the Maquis. Even the ordinary police do not oppose the Maquis. Only the official Laval police dare to fight them. Maquis members draw on a Laval policeman on sight.

For example, six Maquis men with one wounded comrade were staying with a farmer in a village near Belfort. The farmer, weary of his heavy-eating, dangerous guests, went to the village and got Vichy police agents. The farmer and the agents were shot in the streets of the village by six Partisans with machine guns even before they had time to reach the outskirts. The regular police came, made a great deal noise placing chalk marks on the street and causing general confusion to give the Partisan time to make their getaway.

The camps are excellently organized from the point of view of morale. Specialists on various subjects hold lectures on their specialty every evening during lull periods. Discussion and talks also are held on the future of France.

This point seems to interest Maquis men most. Men from every walk of life get up to tell what was wrong with their life in the French Republic. An auto mechanic tells about life in the factory, how his boss was unjust, or he felt he should have had a better chance. A student tells how after completing his studies he landed in the streets while wealthy boys with connections got jobs. An expert from war industry tells how corrupt directors neglected contracts to fill their own pockets. Thus all real and fancied injustices of the French Republic are aired and plans made for a better future.

Frenchmen in the Maquis greatly resent seeing Frenchwomen go with Germans. Hence each camp has key men in the villages and cities who keep lists of these women for use after the war.

Germans Use Tanks To Halt Milan Strike

By the Associated Press

Naples, March 9

The Germans are using tanks against strikers in Milan and other industrial centers of Northern Italy, the Bari Radio said today, as the National Committee for Italian Affairs called on all Italians under German rule to take up arms against the Nazis as well as participate in the general strike.

German-controlled radiocasts from Northern Italy admitted that more than 200,000 Italian workers had responded to the strike call.

These radiocast said that M. Ercoli, chief of the Italian Communist Party, had slipped into Milan from Switzerland in January to organize the strike.

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Britain Backs Basic English As an Auxiliary Language

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Basic English—a vocabulary stripped to 850 essential words—will be encouraged by the British Government as an auxiliary international and administrative language, Prime Minister Churchill told Commons today.

A committee which has investigated the language field had distinguished between this use of the system and its use as a method of teaching ordinary English, he said. Several advanced methods have been perfected lately for teaching purposes and there is "no reason why the Government should support one rather than another," he added.

"So far, however, as concerns the use of Basic English as an auxiliary international language His Majesty's Government are impressed with the great advantage which would ensue from its development not as a substitute for established literary languages but as a supplement thereto."

He said the Government had decided upon these steps:

1. To teach Basic English in any area where there is demand for it as an auxiliary medium for international communication.

2. Diplomatic and commercial representatives in foreign countries will be asked to do all they can to encourage the spread of Basic English as an auxiliary language.

3. To arrange translation into Basic English of a wide range of literature, scientific, technical and general.

4. Some colonial governments to experiment in the preparation of Basic English handbooks on hygiene, agriculture, etc.

5. To ask the British Broadcasting Corporation to include some teaching of Basic English in its broadcasts.

A member from West Fife in the Heart of Scotland suggested that it would be better to teach good Scot pronunciation "and thereby avoid the fluctuating and irritating noises generally made by the English."

In reply to a question, Prime Minister Churchill said he has already had considerable discussions with President Roosevelt on the use of Basic English "but I have not yet obtained any formal statement on an official policy from the Government of the United States."

H. C. L. in China: Price of Matches Soars 60,000 P. C.

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Chang Ping-chun, counsellor of the Executive Yuan, said the wholesale price index in China had risen 230 times above the prewar level and that the price of rice and coal increased 60 per cent since the end of 1943.

He told a press conference that matches were 600 times the prewar cost, cooking oil 170, and coarse cotton homespun 340 times.

Minister of Information Liang Han-chao commented: "Our economic system is a medieval type and not organized economy. . . . It is difficult to check the rise in prices, but the Government is devising ways and means to keep the rate of acceleration within reasonable bounds."

Some Immigration After War Favored

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Although advocating restricted immigration, Attorney General Francis Biddle says he does not believe it would be wise for America "to cut off all immigration as soon as the war is over."

Addressing the annual meeting of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society March 6, he said:

"In the years to come, particularly in these immediate years after the enemy is beaten . . . I suggest that we must not shut our doors to the needs of our fellow men."

Mr. Biddle said it was too soon to formulate a postwar immigration policy.

But he intimated that the process after the war be one of gradual absorption "so as not sacrifice that national unity which, partly as a result of our more recent immigration laws, largely because of the strong pull of the free American environment, the melting pot in which newcomers are forged and tested, we have now begun to achieve."

General Roosevelt Makes Award

Associated Press from United States Army Signal Corps

Son of Former President Pins Silver Star on Army Captain

In the Masone Sector of Italy, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt (left), son of former President Theodore Roosevelt, pins the Silver Star on Capt. Frederick J. Saam of the Army Engineers.

Churchill Says Fleet Disposal Should Wait

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that disposition of "enemy or ex-enemy" fleets had best be left until the end of the war, but confirmed President Roosevelt's announcement that consideration was being given to reinforcement of the Soviet Navy by Italian or other warships.

Answering a flood of questions, some of which asked if such announcements should not be made in concert by London and Washington in the future, Mr. Churchill indicated to the House of Commons that the Italian warships still were being operated by the Italians under the old arrangements.

"As President Roosevelt has said the question of the future employment and disposal of the Italian Fleet has been a subject of some discussion, and in particular consideration has been given to the immediate reinforcement of the Soviet Navy, either from Anglo-American or Italian resources," he said.

"It may well be found that the general question of enemy and of ex-enemy fleet disposal should best be left over to the end of the war against both Germany and Japan when the entire situation can be surveyed by the victorious Allies and they can decide what is right and just to be done," he continued.

He added no details, however, to President Roosevelt's statement of March 3 that negotiations were about half completed for transfer of roughly one-third the Italian Fleet to Russia except to say that no change was contemplated at present in the arrangements with Italian naval authorities under which Italian ships and crews against the enemy in the theaters take part in the common struggle where they now operate.

The Prime Minister was plied with several questions concerning the Roosevelt announcement.

Referring to the initial Roosevelt announcement, Earl Winterton, Conservative, asked Mr. Churchill, "Does he not think it highly desirable when statements of the greatest importance affecting the whole course of the world are made that they should so far as possible be made simultaneously by the head of state of this country and of the United States?"

The Prime Minister replied:

"It is not for me to lay down the rules on this matter which affects many countries all over the world and which are governed by circumstances and conditions prevailing in them."

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha asked if Mr. Churchill would "arrange when announcements of this importance are made that they be made in a concerted manner . . . would it be possible to make them as a concerted statement in Washington and London simultaneously?"

"No," Mr. Churchill answered, "I certainly couldn't give any undertaking of that character. I think complete and close agreement which prevails not only in principle but on methods between Great Britain and the United States is of the greatest importance to all our affairs at the present time."

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, Laborite, asked:

"Is it not a fact that the method chosen on this occasion to make this announcement has been to the great disadvantage of the British public because, following the statement made in America, all the newspapers in Great Britain were asked to make no comment if possible on the matter although the newspapers in every other country in the world have been discussing it for six or seven days . . . ?"

"I think it was very good of the press to help in that way," said Mr. Churchill.

"Yes," Mr. Bevan commented, "but it leads to abuse."

Tennessee Juke Box Restriction Sets Jitterbugs Back on Their Heels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 9—Where blatant, throbbing "juke box" music can be played may become the subject of further litigation following the action of the State Supreme Court here in upholding City of Memphis regulations governing operation of the gaudy nickel record players.

The Court ruled recently that Memphis has the right to regulate "juke boxes" by its ordinance requiring a $2 permit for operation of such music machines. The ruling was handed down on appeal of Lee Miller, a Memphis operator, from a city ordinance.

Mr. Miller said that Memphis police had refused to give him permits to place his music machines in certain locations. He charged that the "arbitrary and unreasonable" use of permits invested the city with power to impair state, county, and Federal revenue, and implied that he would take the issue to the highest court in the land.

In its ruling, the Court said, in part:

"Contention is made that the city ordinance is discriminatory in that radios and other musical devices are not regulated. The City Council is the best judge of what should be regulated and has a wide discretion in this regard. Moreover, radios are not used for making music in public dance halls, beer joints and similar places where persons assemble to engage in the jitterbug dances and other hilarious nightclub performances.

"No one has a constitutional right to play a juke box anywhere and at any time he chooses in such a way as to disturb a congregation of worshippers, educational assemblies, or patients in a hospital whose comfort and welfare may require peace and quietude."

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Receives Silver Star

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, March 9 (AP)—Lieut. Commander Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., received the Silver Star March 8 for his work during the Salerno landing.

Commander Fairbanks was among 19 Navy officers receiving awards for meritorious conduct in action in the Mediterranean theater. Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt, Commander of U. S. naval forces in the northwest African area, made the awards.

U. S. Flier Rescued From Truk Lagoon

Continued from Page 1

went straight down and I had no time to get out the rubber boat. I got tangled up in the parachute harness. When rid of that I kicked off my shoes, dropped my gun, and then, held up by 'Mae West' (my lifebelt), I made myself comfortable and began to look at the scenery.

"The next thing I knew a shell burst over me."

Lieutenant Blair saw a Japanese destroyer bearing down fast. He later found out from two fighter pilots who strafed the destroyer that the Japanese had fired 12 shots at him. The strafing discouraged the destroyer, which turned off.

This left the young pilot free to watch his buddies making runs on a variety of shipping targets. He was about in the middle of the lagoon five miles from a small but well-fortified island. Two United States fighters circled above him for about half an hour and then turned back to the carrier.

"I was slightly discouraged drifting about, and certainly lonesome. I was thinking of trying to swim to the nearest island. I didn't like the idea very much, but thought there wasn't much sense in drowning, which was the only alternative. Then a cruiser scout plane came along. I waved, splashed, yelled futilely. It went away."

Finally Found

With the help of fighters in the neighborhood, Lieut. Denver F. Baxter of Summertown, Tenn., at Float-plane pilot, finally found Lieutenant Blair.

His "duck" as it is affectionately known in the Navy descended and bounced to a landing on very rough water. Lieutenant Blair swam to the plane and climbed into the back seat with Aviation Chief Radioman Reuben F. Hickam of Waverly, Tenn. The "duck" thrashed its way into the air. The Japanese didn't fire a shot at them.

It wasn't until they got back to Lieutenant Baxter's cruiser that the rescue pilot discovered he was practically out of gasoline. Fortunately he had stripped his plane of all superflous gear, including his rear machine gun, and also a good many gallons of gasoline in order to be prepared to take off from Truk lagoon with Lieutenant Blair's added weight.

Later, when Lieutenant Blair tried to thank Lieutenant Baxter, the rescuer said "I always heard a lot about Truk. Glad I had a chance to take a look."

British Announce Five Shifts In VariousCommands

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Air Vice - Marshal John Henry d'Albiac, commander of the Britain-based Second Tactical Air Force of the RAF for the past year, has been named deputy commander of the Mediterranean Allied Tactical Air Force.

His appointment, announced last night, was one of five involving shifts of British officers to new posts, another being the transfer of Lieut. Gen. John George des Reaux Swayne from the Southeast England Command to become Chief of Staff for India.

In other changes, Lieut. Gen. Edmond Charles Acton Schreiber was moved from the Western England Command to the Southeastern, Lieut. Gen. Sir Edwin Logie Morris was called home from India to take over the Northern Command, and Maj. Gen. Daril Gerard Watson assumes the Western Command.

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'G. I. Joe' Shuns Wall Street, Army Finance Has It Beat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9 — The Army's Finance Office is not on Wall Street. In fact, it's several blocks more than a silver dollar's throw away, but G. I. Joe doesn't seem to mind—he's doing his banking there anyway.

While he's in the Army and overseas, Joe uses his local branch to see to it that dependents, friends, or creditors get what funds are coming to them, and when he is a veteran, leaving the service for one reason or another, he marches down to 2 Lafayette Street to get his mustering-out pay.

During the past 90 days, for example, about $46,000,000 has been transferred by men in the Army to the deserving in their local communities through the New York office. This meant more than 470,000 separate transactions for a staff of 12 officers who at the same time were buying $2,000,000 in War Bonds for Joe.

As if this weren't enough to keep most banks not on Wall Street busy, the office has distributed mustering-out benefits to about 75,000 veterans in New York and Connecticut since Feb. 3, the date Congress recognized these claims. Fifteen thousand men were declared ineligible under the terms of the act, and an additional 10,000 are being investigated.

These figures were disclosed yesterday by Col. C. K. McAllister, who with the assistance of a lieutenant colonel, two majors, four captains, two first lieutenants, and two second lieutenants keeps Army expenditures straight and handles the home-front banking in this district.

The occasion was the first inspection by reporters of the office, the largest of its kind in the United States, with 830 civilian employees manning its modern and elaborate bookkeeping and calculating machines.

Decorated

Wide World

Maj. Gen. William E. Lynd

General Lynd, who led the 7th Bomber Squadron when the United States was on the defensive in the Pacific in 1942, was awarded the Legion of Merit, Officers Grade, in a ceremony at Hamilton Field, San Francisco, on March 8. He now commands the 4th Air Force.

Knox Reports Britain Aided By 1,400 Lend-Lease Ships

Continued from Page 1

is, of course, part of the total Lend-Lease figure of about $20,000,000,000 mentioned by Foreign Economic Administrator Leon T. Crowley the other day in testimony before the Committee.

7. More than 4,000 naval aircraft, costing $400,000,000, have been delivered to the Allies. Naval munitions and other ordnance equipment has amounted to $220,000,000. Repair services to ships of other United Nations has been valued at $139,000,000. More than 384 major repair overhauls have been provided to British, Dutch, French, and other United Nations ships.

8. Other American republics have co-operated with the United States Navy, particularly the Brazilian naval and air forces, which have convoyed merchant ships, protected South Atlantic sea lanes, rescued survivors of torpedoed merchantmen, flown Lend-Lease aircraft, sunk one submarine, and damaged others.

Stressing the importance of teamwork among the United Nations in fighting the war, Secretary Knox told how in the course of one engagement several French war vessels which were helping to support the attack by Allied forces commenced to run short of ammunition. Only the United States had ammunition that would fit the French guns. Washington was advised of the shortage by radio and the ammunition was flown to the French ships, arriving even as the operations were progressing.

Germany Divided Into Five to Eight States Proposed

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—The Earl of Mansfield proposed March 8 in the House of Lords that Germany be divided into five to eight states as one means of achieving permanent peace in Europe, and advocated compulsory transfer of all Germans back into Germany.

"It is highly undesirable that ever again should large bodies of Germans be permitted to exist as an entity within the boundaries of any state," he said.

Viscount Cranborne said that the Government could not give a detailed declaration of its policy now, but that the lessons of the working of the treaties following Versailles were being carefully studied and would be taken into account by those responsible for the final settlement after this war.

"We must not make the same mistakes again," he added.

Australians Order Modified Army Jeep

MELBOURNE, Australia, March 9 (AP) — Australian automobile agents report increasing orders from farmers and ranchers for American jeeps. Arrangements are being completed for shipment to Australia of a modified form of this Army vehicle.

Land settlers in hilly, muddy areas particularly are interested.

Retired Head Of Marines Is New Minister

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Gen. Thomas Holcomb, who retired recently as Commandant of the Marine Corps, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be United States Minister to the Union of South Africa.

General Holcomb's appointment was one of a number of diplomatic nominations sent to the Senate. Others included:

Leland B. Morris of Pennsylvania, who has been Minister to Iceland, to be Ambassador to Iran, and Louis G. Dreyfus, Jr., of California, Envoy to Iran, to be Minister to Iceland.

Avra M. Warren of Maryland, now Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, to be Ambassador to Panama, and Ellis O. Briggs of Maine, Consul at the Embassy in Cuba, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic.

Kenneth S. Patton of Virginia, Consul-General at Calcutta, to be Minister to New Zealand.

Willard L. Beaulac of Rhode Island, Counsellor of Embassy at Madrid, to be Ambassador to Paraguay.

Orme Wilson of New York, a Foreign Service Officer in the State Department, to be Ambassador to Haiti.

Japanese Drive Whole Populations Into Java Jungles

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9 (AP)—Terror and hunger brought by the Japanese to the Netherlands East Indies have driven the whole populations of some islands into the jungles, Aneta, Netherlands news agency, reported March 8 from Melbourne.

The Japanese customarily bayonet, shoot or beat Indonesians for the slightest resistance to attempts to force men into labor camps or semi-military organizations, Aneta said the Netherlands Government Information Service reported on the second anniversary of the fall of Java.

Villages throughout the islands were reported emptied of ablebodied men by Japanese conscription. "Black markets" exist in everything, except cotton, which is almost nonexistent. Food is so scarce tat even rice, formerly abundant in Java, is stringently rationed.

Allied war prisoners were reported looted of all personal possessions.

Sound Pacific Postwar Peace Aim of West Coast Assemblies

[This is the first of two articles dealing with the Institute on Postwar Problems of the Pacific, held in Pacific Coast cities recently.]

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9—An exceptionally well-informed and also exceptionally vocal section of Pacific Coast public opinion has just been expressing itself regarding postwar problems of the Pacific. A strong and growing determination to build toward lasting peace, even while war rages, is indicated. Allied victory is taken for granted, and underlies every calculation.

Many organizations representing many variations of thought in the striving toward lasting peace, have recently joined in institutes for further planning, with meetings held in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Tacoma, and Seattle. The meetings extended over a period of two weeks.

Some of the organizations which sponsored the Pacific Coast meetings were the League of Nations Association, the Commission to Study the Organization of Peace, the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, the Church Peace Union, Citizens for Victory, the United Nations Association, and others.

Organization Work Halted

At a press conference midway of the sessions here, Carl J. Hambro, President of the League of Nations Assembly and President of the Norwegian Parliament, and Clark M. Eichelberger, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Association, told news reporters that in spite of the many gains that have been made toward a world peace organization during this war, the definite march in that direction is currently stopped.

"Why is the movement toward a world peace organization blocked now?" the two noted peace advocates and workers were asked.

Mr. Eichelberger said he did not know, and Mr. Hambro said, "Those who do know cannot speak."

Neither these two important participants in the discussions, nor any others, nor the hundreds of peace advocates and students who assembled, considered the current halt in organization-building more than a detour.

Mr. Eichelberger set the victory tone for the meetings when he said: "If there were a possibility that our meeting and speaking on the subject of postvictory plans would keep even one rivet from being driven in the war effort, I am sure none of us would be here."

The hundreds of persons attending indicated by their applause an indorsement to the repeated declaration that "the only right the United States would surrender in joining a world organization to enforce peace is its right to make aggressive warfare." All present were asked to take issue with those who mean the right to make aggressive warfare when they say "sovereignty."

The importance of commercial aviation to world peace was emphasized by several speakers. It was held that the United States, by insisting on ringing the world with its own private air bases, could set up an international competition such as the naval and arms races of times not long past, which would almost certainly lead to war. On the other hand, a United Nations world organization, with its flag flying at all air bases around the world, sided by the flag of the individual nation which held actual title to the land involved, could become "a sort of international Interstate Commerce Commission," to regulate and safeguard air commerce for the benefit of free competition and to the advantage of all parties concerned.

The coming age of widespread air transport, it was pointed out, can bring the greatest period of expansion of world culture and friendship, if peace is enforced, or it can bring greater woe, destruction, and disaster than ever before known, if the competitions of war are merely to be shelved temporarily by the peace to come after Allied victory.

Units Now at Work

The President of the League of Nations Assembly listed several of the 64 international units now working at world welfare, in which the United States is an active member. Starting with the international telegraph and postal unions as long as 80 years ago, the number of agencies at work for human welfare on an international basis, is ever increasing, he said.

The well-known and greatly respected International Labor Office (Mr. Hambro is a member of its Governing Board) is one activity of the League of Nations which has thrived and served the world well, even while the diplomats of aggressor nations were undermining the League itself and nullifying its works.

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration was held up as an example of what the United Nations, while allied in war and fighting great battles, together, can accomplish in the field of human welfare and betterment that will carry on past the days of victory and into the peace to come.

The International Labor Office executives and secretariat will meet in Philadelphia in April, Mr. Hambro announced, and "will discuss a number of subjects of wide interest."

He said that "the meeting will tend to get international organizations under one head."

Mr. Eichelberger, both in his press conference and in open discussion, said that the active world peace organization to which these institutes are largely committed, could be made to develop logically from the League of Nations.

Outlines Views

"It would be practical to merge the entirely solvent League of Nations with the United Nations peace organization," he said, "retaining the valuable historical experience of that organization and preserving League treaties, mandates, property, and machinery."

"The League of Nations," Mr. Hambro volunteered, "is perfectly solvent. It has performed all its obligations. The states are supporting it as never before. Some formerly hesitant neutrals are now taking part in its affairs."

Questions arose in the discussions as to the meaning of the phrase "great power" and what it implied for the smaller nations.

Mr. Hambro counseled: "It is important not to attach too much importance to words; the main thing is to start building and prevent the derailment of realities." He spoke of a world democracy and a world congress comparable to the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Eichelberger hopes there will be no peace conference on the pattern of the Versailles conference at the end of this war. He believes that in any "cooling-off period" after this war international relations around the world would disintegrate beyond repair. He believes even six months would be too long a time, or any time at all, between victory and peace. "Now; build the peace now, while we are winning the victory," is his motto.

"The peace," said Mr. Eichelberger, "is being written now. The United Nations should be organized for peace as they are for war, to prevent the necessity for improvising—as we improvised the peace after the last war."

Fort Wayne Pilot Becomes the No. 1 U. S. Ace in Europe

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Capt. Walker Mahurin, a quiet Thunderbolt fighter pilot from Fort Wayne, Ind., emerged from the March 2 fiery battle over Germany as the leading American ace of the European theater.

He destroyed three Nazi planes to raise his total of victories to 20, six short of the war's record held jointly by Maj. Joseph J. Foss and Maj. Gregory Boyington, each of whom set their marks in the Southwest Pacific.

Captain Mahurin was pressed for his lead by Lieut. Robert Johnson of Lawton, Okla., who bagged two to reach a total of 19.

Of 83 successes March 8 by pilots escorting the American bombers to Berlin, 77 went to the 8th Air Force and six to planes of the 9th Tactical Air Force. Losses were 15 for the 8th and one for the 9th.

'Help Wanted, Male' $50 a Month And—

By the Associated Press

Union, N. J., March 9

Union County Selective Service Board No. 2, which has refused to induct pre-Pearl Harbor fathers while it is required to defer childless men, tried a new twist today in an effort to meet its draft quotas.

It hung in a window today a two-foot sign which read:

"Help wanted, male. Clothing, maintenance and $50 monthly. Job not permanent. Apply within."

Colorado Vote Lifts G. O. P. 1944 Hopes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Republican victory in Denver, Colo., in the latest of five clean-cut special elections, raised the hopes of G. O. P. headquarters here concerning the presidential election this fall, and reduced the Democratic hold in the House of Representatives to a bare mathematical majority.

Republican businessman Dean W. Gillespie in the First Colorado Congressional District defeated Democratic war veteran Maj. Carl E. Wuertele by a margin of nearly 3,000 in a former Democratic area and redoubled speculation in Washington as to whether 1944 is not going to be a Republican year.

The steady run of Republican victories seems to support the thesis of a party trend, though special local conditions exist in each election which influence the result.

Party Standings in House

The House of Representatives is now left with the following party division:

Democrats	215
Republicans	210
Progressives	2
Farmer-Labor	1
American-Labor	1
Total	429
Vacancies	5

Republicans have hopes of winning in three of the five vacancies where seats will be filled before November.

Republicans have won two election victories in closely balanced Kentucky, won the Governorship in New Jersey, made gains in other districts normally Republican, and even in the recent election in the normally heavily Democratic 21st Downtown Manhattan District almost pulled off a victory. Now comes the reversal in Colorado where a Democratic seat has been captured.

Oklahoma Next

Next special election is in the Second Oklahoma District, March 28. This has been held by the Democrats. Republicans are confident.

Local conditions played a large part in the Colorado result and somewhat discount the theory of a Republican trend. Youthful Major Wuertele, wounded flier and holder of several decorations, including the Distinguished Flying Cross, was unable to make an active candidacy against his opponent.

On the other hand, many interpret the outcome as indicating the public is more interested in local than in war issues. Jubilant statements were issued by Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Representative Charles A. Halleck, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

'Men in the Know' Don't Know So Washington Just Wonders

Continued from Page 1

policy to keep a constant check to see that the nation is not caught unprepared in any future war.

Education Program

State Department officials are quietly trying to educate senators on the necessity for the Arabian pipe line which involves a whole new foreign economic policy before the senators have a chance to rouse public apprehension in their forthcoming oil-policy investigation.

On the President's desk is a plan for dealing with the French National Committee of Liberation which may throw new light on American foreign policy, but that clue has not yet been given the public.

The President sill sees the newspapermen twice a week, but they get little news from him. There has been some talk that press conferences should be discontinued or at least conducted on a more formal basis after last week's misrepresentation as to just how Russia was to get its share of the Italian Navy. The President gave the impression that the Italian Navy was being divided up without consulting Premier Pietro Badoglio, who immediately protested. The President, it now appears, should have said that the United Nations had agreed to make available to Russia fighting strength equivalent to one third of the Italian Fleet.

After a wartime slip no more serious than this, Woodrow Wilson decided not to see the press for the duration of World War I.

A phase of foreign policy which many Americans wish they could know more about is what kind and amount of "psychological warfare" the United Nations intend to use to soften up Germany in hope, if not anticipation, of a revolt within the country which would shorten the course of the war and save thousands of Allied lives.

It is hard for Americans to discuss this type of warfare when they cannot know what already is being done about dropping leaflets over Germany or otherwise moving to offset Nazi propaganda, which tells the German people they would be worse off after surrender than even under the terrific bombing they are now experiencing.

Peace lovers, instead, are carrying on among themselves a debate over the ethics of obliterating German cities on bombing, an academic debate which stirs up only minor interest among the military men who now have the upper hand in Washington.

When the war is over, the American people can see what was done in their name to win World War II and plan a peaceful world.

Denver's Big Week of Year Features 80-Acre Stock Show Exhibit and Rodeo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—This city's big week comes in late winter in the form of the first stock show and auction of the year in national interest and an accompanying rodeo. This prairie town by the snow-capped Rockies is full of tanned men with sun-bitten faces and wind-squinted eyes, who clump down the streets in high-heeled cowboy boots and "levis," the tight-fitting denims that are the uniform of the range. Their wives are along, too, ranchwomen who may be visiting the city for the first time in a year, and their excited children, looking wide-eyed at the wonders of city life.

The "stockyards district" a small city in itself is thronged from daylight until midnight, with the ranch folk, and with city folk tasting nostalgia again for the ranch country where many of them grew up, trooping through the 80 acres of exhibit-pens, past the blocky cud-chewing Herefords, red kings of the ranchland, the placid Guernseys, the incredibly fat and long-fleeced sheep, the turkeys and chickens and rabbits, all the odorous, rich animal life by which Western America largely has its livelihood.

Best of all for the city folk, however, and we suspect for the visitors, is the rodeo, first of the year's "big apple" events in that demesne, dividing the homage of the region with the "Daddy of 'Em All," Cheyenne's huge event in midsummer.

The wide tanbark-floored stadium is jammed to the rafters.

Abe Lefton, veteran rodeo announcer, as much a star of the show as any performer, booms out the duration of time the hard-riding cowboy manged to stick on the wildly-pitching bronc or the untamable Brahma bull. He exchanges repartee with the rustically-dressed "clown" with the little chin beard, who responds by soundless though expressive gestures.

Once an evening, at least, there is a big thrill, with the little clown barely making the barrier ahead of a thundering Brahma bull—which the clown by skillful passes has drawn from the cowboy prostrate in the tanbark.

AP Case Slated For High Court

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The Associated Press obtained today formal permission to appeal directly to the United States SupremeCourt from a lower court judgment in the Government's civil antitrust suit against the nonpurofit news co-operative.

The order was signed by Circuit Court Judges Thomas W. Swan and Augustus N. Hand. The fact that the suit was brought by the United States in equity under the Sherman Act made it possible to appeal directly to the Supreme Court. Ordinarily, appeals are carried first to the Circuit Court and then to the Supreme Court.

Lawrence S. Apsey, chief of the antitrust division, announced that the Government planned to file a cross-appeal.

The judgment, returned Jan. 13 in Federal District Court and stayed by the appeal, would restrain the AP perpetually from observing by-laws under which members might consider the competitive ability of an applicant for membership.

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Sickness-Insurance Bill Hit By Big Barrage of Pamphlets

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Opposition to the compulsory sickness-insurance feature of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill now in Congress has produced probably the largest campaign of public education ever undertaken by a single organization in this country, John M. Pratt, Administrator of the National Physicians' Committee for the Extenstion of Medical Service, declared here today.

Following the 1944 conference here yesterday of the National Committee, which was set up five years ago to resist socialized medicine, Mr. Pratt reported that the Committee last year had distributed 15,000,000 copies of one pamphlet against the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill and 750,000 copies of a larger one.

The Committee also helped to arrange for an estimated 2,000 addresses before various groups and promoted the publication of full-page advertisements in several hundred newspapers. Editorial material it offered the press had been accepted and printed in thousands of instances, and many newspapers had also written their own editorial comment hostile to the bill.

"This campaign has been made possible by the adverseness of the American people to regimentation such as would result from control of medical and hospital care dominated by a centralized Federal Government," Mr. Pratt said.

Encouraging Response

"The proposed system of Government insurance would reach into almost every home in a more intimate way than any Federal law ever did. Its bureaucratic methods would tend to deteriorate the high standards now prevalent in the care of the sick. We have found a response to our efforts to enlighten the public that has been very encouraging."

The National Physicians' Committee has received the financial support of 12,000 physicians and of upward of 300 medical societies representing another 30,000 physicians, Mr. Pratt said. It also has the co-operation of manufacturers and distributors of drugs and medical supplies.

Of the national survey of public sentiment on compulsory-sickness insurance, as proposed in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill, voluntary prepayment plans for medical care, and allied topics, which the Committee made public at its conference yesterday, Mr. Pratt added:

"Now for the first time we can go a step further by supplying definite information as to the public response toward Government insurance and the question of payment for medical care.

"The three-month survey made by the Opinion Research Corporation shows that there is little knowledge of compulsory sickness insurance or of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill among the people at large and no real public demand for Government insurance of this type.

"On the contrary, the survey, which was made nationally, indicated that where voluntary plans of budgeting for medical care were in operation, the sentiment for Government insurance rated even less, evidencing a preference for voluntary methods."

To Double Effort

"We shall intensify our endeavors this year," the Administrator of the Committee continued. "This is a notably important period because of the elections. We shall probably double our effort.

"Neither political party should write compulsory sickness insurance into its platform, and we feel neither will if its members get the facts."

The Wagner - Murray - Dingell bill seems certain to fail to pass, Mr. Pratt noted, but he forecast that the issue of socialized medicine would come up in subsequent bills for the next five or ten years.

British Girls Study Mothercraft

Associated Press

Waafs Give Baby a Bath

Training in mothercraft is one of the latest developments in the Women's Auxiliary Aircraft Force (English) progressive training scheme. The course is designed to arouse an interest in the care and upbringing of children, and to make known to the mothers of the future the various social services and facilities made available to them by government agencies.

House Probes Guarding Of Ships' Radios

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Whether the system of checking on the loyalty of ship radio operators in wartime was mishandled is the latest subject of a special House investigation of the Federal Communications Commission.

James L. Fly, FCC Chairman, was recalled for the third day to answer a series of charges against his administration.

Committee members said they would follow up the radio operator phases with a check into the agency's requests for deferment of its employees from military service. One of the complaints has been that there have been too many.

Congressional critics of the FCC have charged that the agency neglested to fingerprint and otherwise make sure of the loyalty of all the radio operators, and that the files on those who were fingerprinted were denied to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The FCC has contended this was not its sole responsibility, and that the F. B. I. had been at liberty to consult its files at any time though it did not want all of them removed to the Justice Department. The F. B. I. eventually took over complete supervision of this phase of national security.

Group to Mobilize Sentiment Favoring Palestine for Jews

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Friends of the keep-Palestine-open resolutions pending in Congress held an all-day session at a Washington hotel today for the announced purpose of "mobilizing American Christian sentiment in favor of the free entry of Jews into Palestine and the reconstruction of that country as a free and democratic commonwealth."

And Dr. William F. Albright of Johns Hopkins University told the gathering: "We are not going beyoud our rights in starting to our Government our conviction that the White Paper conflicts with American sentiment and American interests."

He referred to the British "White Paper" on Palestine under which the movement of Jews into that area would be restricted after March 31. Congress has been asked to go on record as favoring continued free immigration of Jews into Palestine, but members of the committees considering the resolutions have reported War Department requests that the matter be laid aside at this time, for military reasons.

Urging that Congress go ahead and act, Dr. Albright said:

"Strong arguments are being used against this bill, but no argument yet advanced is strong enough to nullify the plain pledges given by the governments of the world to the Jewish people."

Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard University stated: "I am convinced that a firm American stand—diplomatically presented—would mobilize British liberal opinion. British people have come and begged us to help them in this fight, because the bureaucrats in the colonial office, like most bureaucrats, would respond largely to pressure."

They joined others in stating that apart from humanitarian considerations based on persecutions in Europe, the Jews had shown industry and skill in developing the Palestine area in recent years.

Vice-President Henry Wallace was invited to address an evening session. The American Palestine Committee headed by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York sponsored the gathering, announcing it had done so in co-operation with the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Christian Council on Palestine, the Free World Association, the Union for Democratic Action, the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, and the United Christian Council for Democracy.

'Bill Smiths' Defend U. S. Ideals

By Dorothy Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—The Bill Smiths, Incorporated, have their headquarters here, and Bill is writing letters to other members of the Bill Smith family in every part of the United States reminding them of some of the elemental facts about democracy and how to retain it after the war.

So well have these letters been received, that Bill Smith's office is getting orders for thousands more of them from individuals and firms who like Bill's philosophy and want more people to read it.

Bill Smith is no real person, of course. He just stands for the so-called average man whether he finds himself a member of a trade union, the operator of a small business, or a white collar worker. His sponsor in this letter-writing enterprise is the Mississippi Central Railroad Company and it is believed that L. E. Faulkner, Vice-President and General Manager of the road, has a good deal to do with the writing of the letters, although the only signature is that of "Bill."

But Mr. Faulkner's ideas about democracy and the important place of the Bill Smiths of the country in maintaining American fundamentals of free enterprise sound very much like those capably presented by Bill. In any case, Mr. Faulkner is quite outspoken in his approval of Bill's ideas.

Freedom Placed First

"We think Bill has the same philosophy as our forefathers had when they wrote the Declaration of Independence and adopted our Constitution with its bill of rights," says Mr. Faulkner. "As you will note from the motto of the Bill Smiths, Bill believes in putting first things first. That's just another way of saying that he believes that our forefathers were so successful because their lives were God-centered. They applied the Bible in a practical way to their everyday lives, and they sought and received divine guidance. They placed freedom ahead of security.

"Prior to the adoption of the Bill of Rights found in our Constitution, our brave forefathers had fought an eight-year war; afterward had undergone six years of misery, confusion, failure, debt. But even so they did not think it necessary to suspend the rights as given to us by our Bill of Rights. How different from the feeling of many today on account of their adoption of philosophies which would destroy the freedoms given to us under our Bill of Rights.

"Bill believes that if the great average citizen group, which is the group to which he belongs, is aroused to the seriousness of the dangers which will confront us after the war is won, that they will show the same interest in their Government and courage to protect it as our forefathers showed during the dark days preceding the adoption of the Constitution and its Bill of Rights."

Labor Leader Quoted

The letters which the Mississippi Central has sent out for Bill contains many of these ideas. The first letter was mailed to the principal business and industrial organization in the country and to many labor organizations. This letter quoted labor leaders, among them David B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who said:

"I am sure, if we reason wisely, with balanced perspective, we will realize that Bill Smith, the average American, is still in charge of our democracy, with rights so great as to be of infinite worth—so towering in the scale of values that he has rights even against the State."

The letter ends with a challenge: "We must not accept the 'get something for nothing' formula of spend, spend, spend for the hard 'down to earth' formula of work, work, save."

The second letter is addressed particularly to the white-collar people, unorganized but representing more than half of the 55,000,000 workers in the United States. It ends with this appeal:

Place in Government

"Bill Smiths of that great so-called white-collar class who are not members of any organization: I ask you if you don't think it is about time that you take a hand in this Government of ours? You have the power, if the facts justify it, to change Congressmen every two years, to change Senators every six years, and to change Presidents every four years.

"Failing to use this power by active intelligent participation in your Government, you may expect our present democracy of bureaucracy and regimentation to continue after the war is won and finally result in a totalitarian form of government. The fate of this nation is in your hands."

This letter was also sent to a large mailing list, including Members of Congress. The response included sizable requests for reprints. The Eastern Air Lines ordered 3,200 copies, the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad ordered 5,000, while a number of individuals wrote in for smaller numbers. Hundreds of letters were received telling Bill he was on the right track.

Sprague to Run in Oregon

PORTLAND, Ore., March 9 (AP)—Former Gov. Charles A. Sprague announced yesterday that he would seek the Republican nomination to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Charles L. McNary.

Drug-Store Cowboys Ain't Ridin' Planes

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Rugged country boys, not "drug-store cowboys," are going places in wartime aviation, Lieut. Col. Earle L. Johnson, National Commander of the Civil Air Patrol, told the Lions Club of New York March 7.

"The toughest boys come from the rugged country; they had to carry in the wood and do the chores," he said.

"It's the boy who hangs around the drugstore who is among the soft ones rejected," Colonel Johnson added. "I honestly feel that if we had prosperity in this country for 20 years some of our boys wouldn't be able to walk. The boy who leads an easy life—the fat, sloppy kid—isn't physically fit."

Letter to Guadalcanal Now Only Matter of Days

SAN DIEGO Calif., March 9 (AP)—Mail call is becoming as regular as chow call in the South Pacific, a Marine Corps postal expert said.

"A boy on Guadalcanal now can get a letter from a midwestern state in eight days," reported Maj. J. E. Whigham, former Savannah, Ga., post office inspector who organized delivery of mail to all armed services in the South Pacific.

Destruction of Japan's War Machine Declared Essential for Lasting Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Japan will have to be faced with "irresistible force" before it is defeated, and any discussion of a more tempered approach, such as that advocated in regard to Germany by signers of the Vera Brittain protest against "obliteration bombing," can only be considered after Japan's military machine has been "completely destroyed," in the opinion of Robert F. Moss, after 30 years' residence in Japan.

No peace made with Japan can be considered such unless it provides for absolute dissolution of the Japanese military hierarchy, he told the Kiwanis Club here yesterday, and predicted that Japan, faced with complete destruction of its military, industrial, and manpower resources, will decide to surrender rather than face complete obliteration.

"We are dealing with an intelligent, industrious race," Mr. Moss declared, and, basing his observations on his experience in Japan as a civil engineer, warned that because "time is the No. 1 Japjanese war shortage," every hour lost on United States war-production lines is an hour gained for Japan.

Mr. Moss, graduate of the University of Missouri, passed five years on engineering projects in the Philippine Islands and between 1910 and 1940 represented the Truscon Steel Company in Japan. He was President of the American Association of Tokyo, and for 17 years was chairman of the Board of Trustees of the American School in Japan, which had charge of the education of American children. He now lives in Elizabeth, N. J.

Paraguay Retains Argentina Ties

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 9 (AP)—Paraguay has decided to join Chile and Bolivia in continuing diplomatic relations with Argentina, the Government announced yesterday.

The announcement followed an hour's conference between Paraguayan Ambassador Francisco Pecci and Diego Mason, Acting Argentine Foreign Minister.

The United States announced several days ago that it had instructed its Ambassador here to take no action toward recognizing the regime of Acting President Edelmiro Farrell, who replaced President Pedro Ramirez in a palace coup.

President's Aides Wave Olive Branch To Bring About Peace With Congress

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt's most trusted lieutenants today sought to mend the breach between Congress and the White House resulting from the tax bill battle.

What appeared to be a move to restore unity within the thinned Democratic ranks developed as a predude to another struggle in the offing—this time over continuing wartime price controls.

There were these developments:

1. Fred M. Vinson, Price Stabilization Director, and Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator, called on Senate and House leaders, and Marvin Jones, Food Administrator, paid a visit to the Capitol for chats with the lawmakers.

2. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Treasury Secretary, who during the tax veto battle heard Democrats as well as Republicans call his aides "irresponsible theorists," went up Capitol Hill for huddles with Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

3. Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, new Chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, invited Democratic Senators to "get acquainted" with officers of the Party's National Committee at a luncheon Friday.

4. After a conference with President Roosevelt, Jonathan W. Daniels, Executive Advisor, agreed to testify fully before a Senate Committee about a subject on which he previously had declined to answer questions; and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, agreed to "co-operate fully" with a House Committee investigation of his agency.

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The Home Forum

"An absolute faith"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE teaching of Jesus was characterized by simplicity. It was accepted largely by people of simplicity of character who readily appreciated clearness and plainness of speech. Jesus loved simplicity. He loved little children and rebuked those who would have turned them away from him, saying, "Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein" (Mark 10:15). The Master walked with God; his humble acknowledgment of and utter reliance upon God's presence and power were inspiring in their simplicity. His was an absolute faith in the allness of God.

In the opening sentences of the chapter on Prayer in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 1), "The prayer that reforms the sinner and heals the sick is an absolute faith that all things are possible to God,—a spiritual understanding of Him, an unselfed love." Such faith is available to all, for "God is no respecter of persons" (Acts 10:34). The Bible teaches that God is Spirit, and that God created man in His image and likeness. Man, therefore, must be spiritual, not material. Because of God's allness no other qualities than those of God can be entertained or expressed by man. The heritage of the children of God is, therefore, in the reflection of immortality and perfection. In the divine creation there can be no mixed inheritance of good and evil. Man's real heritage is good—all that is comprised in the likeness of his Maker, God.

The simplicity which is inherent in Christian Science is manifest in the humility, joyousness, and freshness which increasingly bless the lives of its adherents. It inculcates a spiritual receptivity which is manifested in a sincere, pure desire to know God, a readiness to give up a limited, material sense of what is right and real, and to accept God's power and love as the only reality. It is the simplicity of an absolute faith, based on spiritual understanding.

* * *

One may ask, How can I put my present understanding of spiritual truth into practice? The answer is that one must accept the simple statements of truth and apply them to the particular problem which confronts one in mortal experience. If the problem is one of inherited disease, for example, it should be clearly seen that man is spiritual and therefore his only heritage is from God, Spirit, the only cause and creator. Our Father-Mother God, good, does not cause disease. The Bible says of God, "He is thy life, and the length of thy days" (Deuteronomy 30:20).

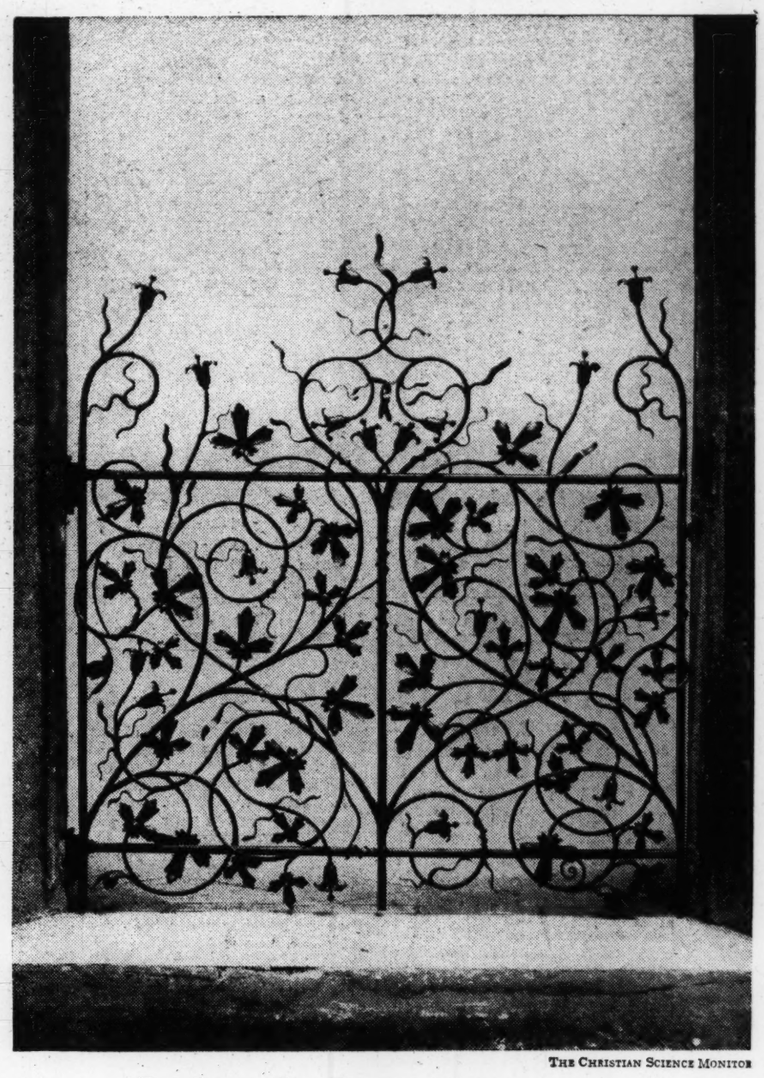
The Scientist affirms consciously, persistently, and gratefully that as God's perfect child he reflects perfect health and strength, is entirely conscious of this, and can be conscious of nothing else, because it is the truth. These truthful propositions are simple, and acceptance and application of them results in rapid progress in proving the practical value of Christian Science. In "Rudimental Divine Science" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 9), "The spiritual power of a scientific, right thought, without a direct effort, an audible or even a mental argument, has oftentimes healed inveterate diseases." Most Christian Scientists can recall occasions when some simple, direct statement in the Bible or from Mrs. Eddy's writings has made such a forceful appeal in consciousness that the realization of its truth has been spontaneous, and instantaneous healing has resulted.

* * *

One night a student of Christian Science, anxious because of the serious illness of a little friend, was unable to sleep. Endeavoring to correct his thinking, he suddenly realized how mistaken was his anxiety and turned from this troubled state of mind with the assertion, "God takes care of all His children, and she is safe in His hands." Accepting this in its simplicity, he fell asleep. Next day the child was very much better, and she recovered so quickly that her family marveled at the sudden improvement.

Mrs. Eddy has written, "Spiritual sense is a conscious, constant capacity to understand God" (*ibid.*, p. 209). The more simple our approach to divine Truth, the clearer is our spiritual understanding. This approach is a forsaking of the involved and devious ways of mortal thought for the simplicity of "an absolute faith that all things are possible to God." This joyous, childlike, expectant faith in God is the natural accompaniment of spiritual understanding, attained, as we read in the Bible (II Corinthians 1:12), "in simplicity and godly sincerity, not with fleshly wisdom, but by the grace of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THIS GERMAN GATE EXPRESSES FREEDOM AND GRACE

THE ART OF wrought iron was developed to the greatest degree in Germany, during the Renaissance. The metal was used in many practical and ornamental ways; the smiths pressed their skills to the utmost, exceeding each other in elaborateness of design. With hammer and tongs, they transformed the malleable metal into railings, window grilles, gates, well-heads, door-knockers and many smaller articles for practical use.

This wrought-iron gate shows the German tendency to treat iron with more freedom than was customary in neighboring countries, where certain conventions were followed in the use of the material. We note here, for example, the interlacing scrolls ignoring the symmetry that would ordinarily seem appropriate in a decoration of this sort. The flowers are carried to a degree of realism in folded-back petals which was another typical handling among the Germans. Even their ironwork carries on the striving, restless quality of the Gothic, manifest in the great paintings and wood engravings. The Italians for a while, at any rate, in accordance with classical restraint, treated materials in a manner which did not exceed their innate character, subordinating the decorative adjunct to the pattern of the whole.

D. A.

Park Policeman

AT THE ENTRANCE of the Park, a woman was gathering walnuts. "I have five bushels already," she said. "I was down yesterday and picked up two." She looked at my bicycle. "You can't ride that in the Park. I tried it last summer and the policeman chased me out."

I thanked her for the information. "It was crowded here then, no doubt. Now there's nobody around. Maybe he won't mind."

She dropped two walnuts into her gunnysack. "Well, you can try."

* * *

It was a dainty little park, rolling and superbly wooded. Fox squirrels were everywhere. I stopped at the pavilion and read the rules.

It was the usual state-park list:—Build no fires, Chop no trees, Bother no bird, Pick no flowers. Not a word about bicycles.

The trail was four feet wide and six inches deep, free from underbrush. I got on and rode. The leaves under my wheels went whisk-whisk-whisk.

"Hey!" yelled somebody.

I stopped. Fifty yards away was a large man with that unmistakable look. "Hey!" he repeated. "You can't ride bikes in here!"

* * *

I got off and went over to meet him. Yes, he had a star, and the jaw to go with it. His hair was white and his face brown like mahogany. "No bicycles allowed," he repeated.

"How would it be," I inquired, "if I just walk it around?"

He shook his head. "No bikes on the trails at all."

I never argue with policemen, but I do like to get things clear. "I read the park rules," I mentioned. "They don't say anything about bicycles."

"I know," he said. "But I made up my own rule."

We talked about the park. I inquired the best way to see it and he told me what to look for—the canal that crosses the creek on a bridge, the old log cabin, the rustic bridges over the creek.

"You can leave your bicycle here," he said. "Chain it up to a bench and it will be all right. People don't steal stuff down here. And, anyway, I'll be around the clearing all afternoon. We're drying out these ponds and I kind of keep an eye on things."

* * *

A little creek, he showed me, wound its way through the grounds, and a business men's group from the near-by town had enlarged it into five pools in which fingerlings were raised during the season.

"This time of year we drain the pools," said the officer. "It's interesting to see what-all's in them."

He pointed across the shallow width of the nearest one, now empty except for the brook which shallowed its way across it. "See, there's a turtle walking along through the mud. He's looking for a place to bury himself for the winter. They hibernate, you know. Turtles," he offered, "are good things to keep out of fish pools."

We watched the turtle picking his way daintily across the muck. One place looked to me much like another, but not to him. He knew what he wanted and was bound to find it.

* * *

Out in the little stream was a burst of spray and a great splashing. "Carp," announced the policeman, squinting. There was just enough water flowing to wet the fish's gills, not enough for swimming. Expending vast energy, he wiggled up-stream at about one yard per minute, scraping his keel and maintaining his dignity despite obvious bewilderment. No doubt he looked wonderingly across the waterless flat, asking himself: "Where is everybody?"

"About fourteen inches," estimated the policeman.

I left my bicycle in his care and went into the park on foot. The trail ran for a while parallel with the canal. I wondered what it would be like along that walk on a moonlight night. Then the path cut off through the hardwood, where the leaves lay ankle deep and squirrels spiraled dizzily around tree trunks high over head.

I carried no camera and no sketch-book, but took notes in my own way: by looking, then asking myself: "When I get home, what will I want to remember about this?" And then looking again to make sure I'd really seen it—the brown-black of water under a bridge, the highlights on a boulder in the sun. It's a good game. It sharpens the perceptions no end.

* * *

It would have been nice to spend half-a-day here. The park was worth it. But, on this particular day, my destination was many miles ahead. The trail branched back toward the fish pools and I turned that way.

Up ahead I heard voices. "Do you want them, Eddie? You can have either one or both."

A moment's pause. Then Eddie's voice, deep and contemplative: "No, I don't think so. We had a pork roast last night and there's some left over."

I came out into the clearing. Eddie turned out to be a workman, painting the park benches. His companion was the park policeman, standing with his back to me.

* * *

Eddie dabbed with his brush. "Thanks just the same. Maybe this fellow—" he nodded toward me—"could use them."

The policeman turned around. "Oh, hello." He seemed almost glad to see me. "You didn't stay long."

"No," I admitted. "I wish it might be longer. But the sun is edging off to the west and I have to shove off. Another day, I'll be back."

"Have a souvenir," he said suddenly, and held out both hands. "Either one or both."

I made my apologies—I was away from home with a long way to go and no chance to carry anything.

He understood. "Well, come again. Park's open all year long."

He walked away toward the pavilion, carrying the turtle and the carp. I suppose he had a locker there.

JOHN F. HAYES

Herb Song

Here in my pale herb-garden
Slow waves of perfume climb—
There's rosemary and lavender,
And marjoram and thyme;
Sweet basil of old legend,
The scent of sage and rue,
Chives with their tangy greenness,
And hyssop's shining blue.

MARY TAYLOR

Birds on a Bough

Like strange leaves caught on the branches,
against the sky, these figures are strung
tossed down from the windy air.

D. S.

„Ein absoluter Glaube"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS Lehren Jesu war durch Einfachheit gekennzeichnet. Es wurde großenteils von Leuten einfachen Standes angenommen, die Klarheit und Schlichtheit der Rede sehr schätzten. Jesus liebte Einfachheit. Er liebte kleine Kinder und wies diejenigen, die sie abweisen wollten, zurecht mit den Worten: „Wahrlich ich sage euch: Wer das Reich Gottes nicht empfängt wie ein Kindlein, der wird nicht hineinkommen" (Mark. 10, 15). Der Meister wandelte mit Gott; sein demütiges Anerkennen der Gegenwart und Macht Gottes und sein vollständiger Verlaß darauf waren in ihrer Einfachheit inspirierend. Er hatte absoluten Glauben an die Allheit Gottes.

In den einleitenden Sätzen des Kapitels über das Gebet im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 1): „Das Gebet, das den Sünder umwandelt und den Kranken heilt, ist ein absoluter Glaube, daß bei Gott alle Dinge möglich sind—ein geistiges Verständnis von Ihm, eine selbstlose Liebe". Ein solcher Glaube steht allen zu Gebote, weil „Gott die Person nicht ansieht" (Apg. 10, 34). Die Bibel lehrt, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß Gott den Menschen zu Seinem Bild und Gleichnis schuf. Daher muß der Mensch geistig sein, er kann nicht materiell sein. Wegen der Allheit Gottes kann der Mensch keine anderen als die Eigenschaften Gottes haben oder ausdrücken. Das Erbe der Kinder Gottes bestcht daher in der Widerspiegelung der Unsterblichkeit und der Vollkommenheit. In der göttlichen Schöpfung kann es kein gemischtes Erbe von Gut und Böse geben. Des Menschen wirkliches Erbe ist gut—ist alles, was im Gleichnis seines Schöpfers, Gottes, inbegriffen ist.

Die der Christlichen Wissenschaft innewohnende Einfachheit kommt in der Demut, der Freudigkeit und der Frische, die das Leben Christlicher Wissenschafter in zunehmendem Maße segnen, zum Ausdruck. Sie schärft geistige Empfänglichkeit ein. Diese zeigt sich in dem aufrichtigen, reinen Verlangen, Gott zu erkennen, und in der Willigkeit, einen begrenzten, materiellen Sinn dessen, was recht und wirklich ist, aufzugeben und Gottes Macht und Liebe als die einzige Wirklichkeit anzunehmen. Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist die Einfachheit eines auf geistigem Verständnis beruhenden absoluten Glaubens.

* * *

Man mag fragen:: Wie kann ich mein gegenwärtiges Verständnis geistiger Wahrheit in die Tat umsetzen? Die Antwort ist, daß man die einfachen Wahrheitserklärungen glauben und auf das besondere Problem, das sich einem in der sterblichen Erfahrung darbietet, anwenden muß. Ist das Problem z. B. ererbte Krankheit, so sollte man klar sehen, daß der Mensch geistig ist, und daß daher sein einziges Erbe von Gott, dem Geist, dem einzigen Urheber und Schöpfer, kommt. Unser Vater-Mutter Gott, das Gute, verursacht nicht Krankheit. Die Bibel sagt von Gott: „Er ist dein Leben und die Länge deiner Tage" (5. Mose 30, 20).

Der Wissenschafter bejaht bewußt, beharrlich und dankbar, daß er als Gottes vollkommenes Kind vollkommene Gesundheit und Kraft widerspiegelt, daß er sich dessen voll bewußt ist, und daß es nichts anderes gibt, dessen er sich bewußt sein könnte, weil es die Wahrheit ist. Diese wahren Behauptungen sind einfach, und das Ergebnis ihrer Annahme und Anwendung ist schneller Fortschritt im Beweisen des praktischen Wertes der Christlichen Wissenschaft. In ihrem Buche „Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft" schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. 9): „Die geistige Kraft eines wissenschaftlichen, rechten Gedankens hat schon oft ohne unmittelbare Anstrengung, ohne gesprochene oder auch nur gedachte Beweisführung eingewurzelte Krankheiten geheilt". Die meisten Christlichen Wissenschafter können sich an Gelegenheiten erinnern, wo eine einfache, direkte Erklärung in der Bibel oder in Mrs. Eddys Schriften einen solch starken Anklang im Bewußtsein fand, daß die Verwirklichung ihrer Wahrheit ganz natürlich erfolgte und augenblickliche Heilung stattfand.

* * *

Ein Christlicher Wissenschafter konnte eines Nachts nicht schlafen, weil er um ein befreundetes schwerkrankes kleines Mädchen besorgt war. Bemüht, sein Denken zu verbessern, erkannte er plötzlich, wie falsch seine Besorgnis war, und wandte sich von diesem beunruhigten Gemütszustande ab, indem er behauptete:: „Gott sorgt für alle Seine Kinder, und in Seiner Hand ist sie sicher". An dieser einfachen Erklärung festhaltend, schlief er ein. Am nächsten Tage ging es dem Kind viel besser, und sie erholte sich so schnell, daß ihre Angehörigen über die plötzliche Besserung erstaunt waren.

Mrs. Eddy schreibt: „Der geistige Sinn ist eine bewußte, beständige Fähigkeit, Gott zu verstehen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 209). Je einfacher wir uns der göttlichen Wahrheit nähern, desto klarer ist unser geistiges Verständnis. Diese Annäherung ist das Verlassen verwickelter und abschweifender Wege des sterblichen Denkens und das Annehmen der Einfachheit des „absoluten Glaubens, daß bei Gott alle Dinge möglich sind". Dieser freudige, kindliche, erwartungsvolle Glaube an Gott ist der natürliche Begleiter des geistigen Verständnisses, das „in Einfalt und göttlicher Lauterkeit, nicht in fleischlicher Weisheit, sondern in der Gnade Gottes" (2. Kor. 1, 12) erlangt wird.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

Going to Press on Thursday

SCHOOL KEPT only about thirty weeks a year, but the rest of the time was not spent in idleness. When I was about ten years old, I became printer's devil in my Uncle Fleming's printing office, where the Early County News was published and general job work was done. I washed the forms, rolled the old Washington hand press, worked the job press, and set pi at first. Later I became pretty expert at setting and distributing type, and even in setting display ads for the newspaper or matter for the job press. . . .

The old printing office was always an interesting place to me. In the small front room was the "sanctum of ye editor"; the printing was done in the larger back room. There were the racks on which the fonts of type were placed. For the ordinary printing of the paper there were fonts of pica, long primer, bourgeois, and nonpareil, with bold face, small caps, and italics in all these sizes. We did not call them 12-point, 10-point, 9-point, and 6-point, as they are now called. Other fonts held the types of various sizes and faces needed in display advertisements and job printing. All typesetting was done by hand. The typesetting machine was not installed there until the early part of the present century.

There were racks of galleys. The type was first set into the stick and then emptied into the galleys, which, when full, held about enough to make a column. Then there was the big table with the heavy stone top on which the forms were made up for printing.

On this were the chases, the quoins, the rules, and other apparatus used in making up the forms and holding the type secure for printing. . . .

While the printed sheet was being taken off, the printer's devil, standing behind the press, rolled the forms with the inked cylinder, which was furnished with printer's ink by being rolled back and forth upon two other cylinders upon which the ink was spread from time to time.

Thus it went on until one side of the paper was printed and then the other.

When the printing was done, the forms were taken to a rectangular vat of lye which sat just outside the back door and thoroughly washed and scrubbed with coarse brushes. As this was the job of the printer's devil, and as none of the hand lotions which nowadays are so lustily advertised over the radio were then in use, a printer's devil could usually be identified by the condition of his hands. . . .

My job in the Early County News office was my first steady pay job—five dollars a month, not including board and lodging. We began work at seven o'clock in the morning and worked as long as necessary. On the publication day, Thursday, we often worked all night to get the papers in the mail in time to catch the star routes which went out at about six o'clock in the morning.

These were among the most enjoyable days of my life. We looked forward with pleasure to the Thursday nights, to the hustle and bustle of getting the paper out, and to the feasts we would have along about midnight, when we would stop to eat canned salmon and sardines with soda crackers and with vinegar or pepper sauce.

After a short apprenticeship, I was required not only to set up in type what others had written but also to compose and set up local items, such as "Misses Mattie and Clifford Hightower, two charming young belles of Damascus, are visiting their cousin, Miss Mary Ashley Hightower, in Blakely this week."—From "I Can Go Home Again," by ARTHUR G. POWELL. (Chapel Hills: University of North Carolina Press.)

Ellen Glasgow, at Work on a New Book

WHILE I AM AT WORK on a book I remain, or try to remain, in a state of immersion. The first draft of a novel, if it is long, will take two years, and still another year is required for the final writing. All this time the imaginary setting becomes the native country of my mind, and the characters are seldom out of my thoughts. I live with them day and night; they are more real to me than acquaintances in the flesh. In our nursery copy of *Gulliver's Travels* there was a picture which seems, when I recall it now, to illustrate my predicament in the final draft of a novel. Gulliver lies bound in threads, while the Lilliputians swarm over him and hamper his struggles. So words swarm over me and hamper my efforts to seize the right one among them, to find the right rhythm, the right tone, the right accent. But, here again, intuition, or perhaps only a flare of organized memory, will come to my aid. Often, when I have searched for hours for some special word or phrase, and given up in despair, I have awakened with a start in the night, because the hunted word or phrase had darted into my mind while I was asleep.

Nevertheless, it is the act of scrupulous revision (the endless pruning and trimming for the sake of a valid and flexible prose style) that provides the writer's best solace even while it makes drudgery. Every literary craftsman who respects his work has, I dare say, this same feeling, and remains restless and wandering in mind until, in the beginning, he has entered the right climate and, at the end, has tracked down the right word. Although my characters may develop traits or actions I had not anticipated, though scenes may shift and alter in perspective, and new episodes may spring out on the way, still the end shines always as the solitary fixed star above the flux of creation. I have never written the first word of the first sentence until I knew what the last word of the last sentence would be. . . .

The final words to be said of any activity will always be, I suppose, was it worth what it cost? Well, the writing of fiction is worth, I imagine, exactly what digging a ditch or charting the heavens may be worth to the worker, which is not a penny more or less than the release of mind that it brings. Although I may not speak as an authority, at least I can speak from long perseverance. I became a novelist before I was old enough to resist, and I remained a novelist because no other enterprise in life has afforded me the same interest, or provided me with equal contentment. It is true that I have written only for the biased judgment within; but this inner critic has held up an unattainable standard, and has infused a moderate zest of adventure into what may appear, on the surface, to be merely another humdrum way of earning a livelihood.—From "A Certain Measure," by ELLEN GLASGOW. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Britain and Turkey: London Puts the Next Move Up to Ankara

Americas See Huge Problem In 'Hot' Money

Peace status of millions in refugee cash now in Latin-American banks is being considered.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—What will become of the "hot" or refugee money which came to Argentina and South America generally in the days of the flight of capital from Europe? What will be the prospects and consequences of repatriation after the war?

These are some of the questions being asked as southern countries and especially Argentina prepare to meet their postwar problems. Only a general idea can be given of the amount of refugee money in this southern continent, based on occasional and vague statements by presidents and finance ministers. It cannot be less than half a billion dollars.

As to the question of ultimate repatriation, this depends largely on the kind of political settlement that emerges in Europe when the Nazi and totalitarian systems have been liquidated. Voluntary nationalization of much of the money cannot be ruled out, but political economists doubt if, in present circumstances, the majority of the owners of refugee funds can be looked upon as long-term investors in Argentina or in any other South American country.

There is very little refugee or smuggled money coming in just now. It is politically and commercially impossible. The large influx was in the years preceding the war and in the early days of hostilities. European funds flowed into South America and were not considered so "hot" as in the United States. In fact, while the United States appeared occasionally embarrassed, because of its relatively free exchange market, Latin authorities encouraged the inflow. The tendency in Argentina was and still is for the foreigners to take up internal bonds and in other southern States, where the currency situation is not so sound, their temporary investments have favored national industrial stocks.

Funds Are Not Liquid

Much of the money which came to South America ceased to be liquid in terms of gold or foreign currency from the moment of its transfer or arrival here. This is because practically every State has its exchange laws which preclude any sudden liquidation of banked or invested funds for re-transfer. It would require a tremendous export boom in the basic produce of these countries to restore sufficient exchange surplus to satisfy the rush of political applicants after the war.

The boom may develop but, even then these countries will want to husband their foreign exchange resources for the purchase of machinery and supplies which they have been denied during the years of war. Argentina, the last of the republics to break with the Axis, is particularly concerned with this aspect of the postwar problem, despite the fact that it has dispersed part of its wartime accumulation of exchange in repatriation of its bond indebtedness to London.

If there were any sudden rush to liquidate and transfer, South American countries would be well protected by their exchange regulations, which are both a political and economic deterrent. Repatriation is more likely to be a steady—even a slow—process, for most of the owners must have sacrificed a substantial percentage of their fortunes when they first transferred these across the Atlantic and it is likely now that they would prefer to wait rather than experience another reduction, although the exchange loss here would be trifling, compared with the tribute exacted by the European dictators and by other political circumstances in the days of flight.

Good Income on Investments

No small part of the refugee capital has been remuneratively invested locally. In these cases, too, the money is no longer "hot." This country, with Brazil, has been one of the chief beneficiaries in this connection. The flow of capital to Argentina occurred at a time when this country was experiencing a major boom. It still is prosperous, although more in the strictly financial sense; but prosperity will be general and almost immediate following a European armistice because of the unavoidable and urgent demand for Argentine food in stricken Europe. Argentina will do its maximum for Europeans, both in the relief and the restocking of the continent, but, doubtless, will insist on and obtain a minimum for itself—a minimum of the supplies it urgently requires. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see an early restoration of comparative prosperity in this country's foreign trade immediately following the cessation of fighting in Europe. Supplies of shipping would be made available, it is felt, because of the vital character of the interchange.

Business conditions might quickly be established here to induce a large amount of still liquid foreign money to settle permanently and perhaps to induce more to come.

Portraits From an Engineer's Brush

Edward M. Weiner of Chicago Turns Painter and Gets Graphic Results

Russian Strategy in Ukraine Even Surprised Allied Staffs

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg

Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9—At this stage of the war there can be no harm in freely admitting that the Russians have surprised the headquarter staffs of all the Allies by the brilliance of their strategy, just as much as they surprised the German High Command by the number of their trained men and their output of modern equipment.

The Russian front—counting that portion which runs along the Finnish frontier—is nearly 2,000 miles long and yet the High Command in Moscow seems to have little difficulty in timing the various attacks along that immense battle line so that a tap here and a tap there can be followed by a powerful punch where it is least expected.

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Meanwhile, there had been a pause in the Western Ukraine; it seemed as if the First and Second Ukrainian armies under Gen. Nikolai Vatutin and Gen. Ivan Konev had exhausted their energies in trying to digest the 17 German divisions which they had swallowed on the Middle and Lower Dnieper.

Then suddenly on March 5 Marshal Joseph Stalin announced from Moscow that the First Ukrainian Army had been on the move again for several days under a new commander—Marshal Gregory Zhukov of Stalingrad fame—and had advanced on a frontage of over 100 miles against the railway line which connected Odessa with Germany. Two days later we learned that the Russians had cut this vital cord.

Alternate Route Home

This possibility must have been in Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's thought for a long time, but he must have had a comfortable feeling that even should his direct line to home be cut, he had an alternate route back to Germany by way of Bessarabia, Rumania, Hungary and that this line, although longer, would be protected against Russian interference by winter snows on the Carpathians.

But something has happened in the past two weeks which has made this alternate route to Germany much less secure. The peoples of the Balkan States have been watching Finland. Already Bulgaria (which we must remember is not at war with Russia any more than Finland is at war with the United States) has been showing distinct signs of restlessness.

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Curb of Child Delinquency Held Duty of Many Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

While it admits that the schools of the nation can and should "do something" about juvenile delinquency, the United States Department of Education asserts the schools cannot bear the entire responsibility.

In its new pamphlet, "Juvenile Delinquency and the Schools in Wartime," it says: "Juvenile delinquency is a community problem, and every agency in the community shares in the obligation to do something about it."

Its analysis brings the Department officially to the conclusion that the following are the causes back of the delinquency increase:

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Congested housing facilities, unadjusted, restless newcomers, exploiters of youth at work in the community.

General war hysteria, emotional appeal of men in uniform, letdown in legal, moral, and social restraints, temptations of amusement places, anxiety over welfare of relatives.

Lack of school housing facilities, necessity for double-shift school programs, lack of fuel to keep schools open in winter, inability to enforce attendance laws because of lack of space, loss of qualified teachers.

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Thus does the Department of Education of the United States sum up the dismal picture. Not alone the schools, but the homes, the churches, and the communities must be called to account for the situation. But, since the schools are in a position to help vitally, all those surveyed had something to contribute in ideas as to what measures might be taken to alleviate juvenile crime conditions.

Engineer Successful As Painter

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BELOIT, Wis.—In the early 1930's, Edward M. R. Weiner was known here as a successful engineer—chief hydraulic engineer, in fact, for the Beloit plant of Fairbanks, Morse & Co. Today he is better known as a portrait painter.

His exhibit of portraits on display during February at the Chicago Galleries in that city has shown what he has accomplished in a little more than decade. This is Mr. Weiner's first professional exhibit, although he won an award for the "best portrait in the show" at a competitive exhibition of Chicago area painters last fall.

Directness

Mr. Weiner paints with a directness and thoroughness which one might well expect from one who has gone through the exacting training of an engineer and industrial technician. Yet his work indicates that he has caught the spirit and character of the subjects he has portrayed.

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War Praise

Mr. Weiner turned to painting during the depression, when there was little demand for engineering skill. A portrait he had done of a friend for pleasure evoked favorable comment from other friends and in short time he was receiving commissions.

Far from being spoiled by this "beginner's success," Mr. Weiner realized that what he was doing had serious limitations, so he set himself to study with the artists who work under the direction of Wayman Adams at Elizabethtown, N. Y. From summers spent at Elizabethtown he has learned a mastery of his technique and, like any young artist, he has poured his hearty enthusiasm into his new-found work.

Fighting Pittsburgh Irishman To Get Nation's Highest Honor

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Charles E. Kelly, of Pittsburgh—is going to get the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Does he deserve it? Listen to the story the War Department tells about the Fighting Irishman whose friends call him "Commando," and judge for yourself.

Last Sept. 13, near Altavilla, Sergeant Kelly volunteered as a member of a patrol which located and put out of action some enemy machine-gun positions, at considerable risk of life and limb.

But that was just a start. He promptly volunteered to establish contact with a U. S. infantry battalion which was believed to be located on a hill a mile away. The route he had to follow was under enemy observation, plus sniper, mortar and artillery fire. But "Commando" got back with the information that the Americans weren't there—the hill was occupied by the Nazis in organized positions.

"Frying Pan Into Fire"

Sergeant Kelly volunteered immediately for another patrol going after enemy machine guns, and "assisted materially" until he ran out of ammunition. So he got permission to go to an ammunition dump for more, and arrived to find the Germans attacking ferociously.

Next morning, when the Nazis resumed the attack, Sergeant Kelly took a position at an open window where a machine gunner had been killed and several soldiers wounded. There he "delivered continuous aimed and effective fire" until his rifle locked from overheating, whereupon he found another and kept up his shooting until the same thing happened to that one.

Covered a Withdrawal

There wasn't another rifle handy, but the enemy was threatening to overrun the position, so Sergeant Kelly picked up some 60 mm. mortar shells, pulled the safety pins, and used the shells for grenades, killing at least five Germans.

"When it became imperative that the house be evacuated," the citation continues, "Corporal Kelly, despite his Sergeant's injunctions, volunteered to hold the position until the remainder of the detachment could withdraw. As the detachment moved out, Corporal Kelly was observed deliberately loading and firing a rocket launcher from the window. He was successful in covering the withdrawal of the unit, and later in joining his own organization."

The citation ends there, with a bow to Sergeant Kelly's "fighting determination and intrepidity in battle." But "Commando" hadn't stopped there. The boys learned later that, after firing the last bazooka shell, he slipped out of the storehouse, and started making cautious but speedy steps away from there, down a hill.

What did he find? An abandoned 37 mm antitank gun, with shells. So as long as the shells lasted, he stayed with that gun, too.

He's had a total of 70 days of active combat, and his only injuries have been a scraped nose and some tiny cuts on his hands from shell fragments.

His mother, Mrs. Irene Kelly, 532 Shawano Street, Pittsburgh, has six other sons in the fighting forces, too.

More Realistic View Called First Condition

English declared not prepared to pay unreasonable price for further collaboration with the Turks against Axis—United Nations no longer forced to go begging for potential allies.

ANKARA, March 9 (AP)—Turkey, according to participants in a conference of Turkish editors with Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, feels that deliveries of supplies have been below what was promised.

Military aid of the value of £25,000,000 to be delivered within six months was promised by the British under the 1939 Alliance Treaty, but only £19,000,000 has arrived to date, the Turks say. They add that of commitments made later by Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Adana, only four per cent have been delivered.

London disclosed last week that British arms and goods shipments to Turkey had been halted because the British were dissatisfied with Turkish help in the war.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 9—Any "crisis" which exists in Anglo-Turkish relations will have to be mended through a change of attitude on Turkey's part, it may be stated confidently.

Although the British are most anxious to preserve their good relationship with the Turks—this having been of the greatest benefit during the darker days of the war—they are not prepared to pay an unreasonable price for further Turkish collaboration against the Axis.

While the recent forecast of the Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu, indicated that any differences in opinion between his country and Britain would be cleared up, it is safe to say such improvement will come only through the adoption of a "more realistic" viewpoint by Turkey.

Statements Weak

The course of the war has now put the United Nations in such a strong position that they no longer need go begging with hat in hand where potential allies are concerned. One might almost say that the United Nations, have now become a fashionable club to which one seeks to gain admittance but which has no intention of offering unreasonable bribes to gain members.

Officially inspired statements from Ankara that Turkey's foreign policy continues to envisage "Turkey's active participation in the war on the side of Great Britain" no longer seem to make the impression that they once did. It is pointed out it is now 1944 and that the time for "envisage" is nearly over and that now is the moment for more concrete signs of pro-Allied sentiment on the part of Turkey.

In addition the Turkish assertions that her entry into the war depends upon receiving military equipment promised, and which her experts consider necessary, are also beginning to wear thin.

It is apparent that such promises of equipment must have been made at a time when the military situation was quite different from that existing today. Hence, many persons consider that the continued Turkish insistence on past promises show either an unrealistic appraisal of the situation or a Turkish attempt to find an excuse for remaining neutral.

While all persons concerned fully and openly recognize Turkey's right to remain outside the war, they also insist that such a neutrality would automatically end that country's claim for any more arms from the Allies, since it is now agreed that there is virtually no likelihood of any Axis attack against Turkey.

Turkey's Position

This would seem to mean that if Turkey intends to enter the war on the victorious side she must do so on an Allied estimation of her military requirements. Nothing has arisen to change the widely held belief that Turkey does want to enter the war eventually so as to be able to take a place at the peace table with the victorious Allied powers. Nor do many persons quarrel with what seems to be only a natural Turkish desire to have this participation in the war cost as little as possible.

They do object, however, to sending vast amounts of military equipment, which could be used with the utmost advantage elsewhere, to Turkey without an adequate guarantee this material will make a reasonable contribution to winning the war. So far the Turks have not given any satisfactory guarantee thereof.

Although the Turkish question has apparently reached a temporary stalemate, some observers believe the solution will be hastened by the present rapid advance of Russian troops toward southeastern Europe.

If Turkey is to make any contribution toward winning the war it is obvious it must do so before the Balkans collapse completely, since once the Germans are forced to quit southeastern Europe Turkey will lose all its strategic importance.

And since the Russian advance toward Rumania is hastening the moment of Balkan liberation it is also hastening the moment when Turkey must make its decision. It also begins to look as if Turkey, having demanded too much of its Allied friends, may find itself less well equipped than it would have if its demands had been more modest.

U. S. Postwar Pacific Status Due for Discussion in London

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Postwar problems facing the United States and Great Britain, including the question of American domination of the Pacific as a guarantee against future Japanese aggression, were regarded today as possible subjects for discussion at British-American talks scheduled to start late this month.

Edward R. Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, and Joseph dersecretary of State, is expected to present Washington's attitude on the Pacific when they arrive here within the next fortnight. This question is regarded as one of the most important of the many facing the two countries in the postwar world, and it is believed likely that island bases now in the possession of Japan will be earmarked for the United States for use in its Pacific program.

Well-informed Britons asserted there would be no limitation on the scope of the coming discussions and that they will probably include postwar borders of European countries.

Other questions which may be discussed include:

1. The future Government of Italy.
2. Treatment of satellite countries when and if they part from the Axis.
3. Status of the French Committee for National Liberation after the war.
4. An attempt to unite Yugoslav factions headed by King Peter and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito).

Pacific Data Sought

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Concerned over future United States military and commercial rights in the Pacific, the House yesterday moved toward establishment of a 21-man committee to chart an American postwar program in that area. The Committee would have as one of its primary concerns the disposal of Pacific Island bases.

This move follows the signing earlier this year of a pact between Australia and New Zealand defining policies of those countries on Pacific territorial questions after the defeat of Japan.

The Anzac move was described by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama as affecting the "legitimate postwar aims and aspirations of the United States, its security and its share in air and sea trade routes in the Pacific Area."

'Ads' on War Loan Total $11,866,221

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 9

Exclusive of radio time, advertising contributed to the recent Fourth War Loan was valued at $11,866,221, with $6,085,005 worth appearing in daily newspapers.

National War Loan Director Ted Gamble announced the figures March 7. He said the number of advertisements reached a new high but because of newsprint restrictions the average size was somewhat smaller than in past campaigns.

Weekly newspapers carried $1,764,236 worth of the advertising, general magazines $1,521,200, billboards $1,409,300, trade publications $763,200 and farm magazines $323,280.

Radio totals for the drive are still being compiled.

India Seeks Place In United Nations

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai said March 4 that India was a peace-loving, wealthy, proud country desirous of representative government and of a place among the United Nations after the war "on a basis of obligations equal to her means and a status of complete and honorable equality."

Sir Girja, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Agent General for India in the United States, spoke from Washington during a Metropolitan Opera rally broadcast over the Blue network.

India's co-operation, which he called indispensable to the United Nations during the war, will be even more valuable after the war, the envoy said, adding that the strategic value of its geographic position, in command of "the approaches to both the east and the west," has been augmented rather than diminished "by man's conquest of the seas and the air."

Argentine Press Rulings Modified to Some Extent

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 9 (AP)—Restraints applied two days ago against Associated Press communication facilities were continued March 8 by Argentine authorities.

Measures taken against the United Press and its domestic affiliate, Prensa Unida, were modified to permit U. P. to resume normal distribution of news to Argentine newspapers and radio stations, but both U. P. and A. P. were still deprived of leased wires to Montevideo.

March: A Month of Decisions

Following the Fronts ..... ***By Henry Sowerby***

With the month of March the war in Europe reaches what is probably its most critical turning point.

That is partly because the Russian winter campaign which has held 190 German divisions—the main bulk of the Wehrmacht—closely engaged for eight months, has come to an end.

For those eight months, the major Anglo-American effort has been that announced by Mr. Churchill before Congress in Washington last May and, just recently reiterated before the British Parliament—using air superiority to beat Germany to its knees.

For eight months Russia has grappled with the German Army in the field; America and Britain have grappled with German war production on the home front.

The next stage of the war opens up new prospects and calls for big decisions. Had there been perfect co-ordination in Allied military planning this would appear to have been the moment for launching the great invasion in the West—assuming that preparations had been sufficiently advanced. The moment when Russia is replacing its war-weary winter troops by fresh levies for the summer campaign, and when a temporary let-up on the Eastern Front may be expected, would be the obvious moment for major pressure against Germany in the West.

Delicate Political Situation

More particularly would invasion be timely in view of the delicate political situation attending the Russian military effort. During the past eight months since the ill-starred German offensive at Kursk, the Russians have regained more than 180,000 square miles, the size of pre-Hitler Germany. Practically all these gains, representing 14 major campaigns from Leningrad through Nevel, Orel, Smolensk, Kharkov to Kiev, and the line of the Dnieper, have been made in Russian territory. At no point has the Red Army reached the line from which the German invasion began in June, 1941.

Any farther Russian advance in the campaign, which may be expected to open in full force when the worst of the thaw softening has gone out of the roads and fields, is bound to impinge upon a number of explosive areas that could start up all manner of political complications.

Russia's next move forward brings its armies into Poland—where the powder magazine already has been ignited—or into Finland, the Baltics or the Balkans. The Red Army today is only a round 100 miles from Estonia's Capital in the north and Rumania's border in the south.

The invasion, unless handled with extraordinary caution, is liable to stir up untold political trouble. It is just this political embroilment that Hitler is believed to be counting on to wriggle safely out of a desperate situation he has got himself into at the moment.

Nazi Chiefs Sow Trouble

Already the astute Nazi chief has been able to stir up profitable trouble between Russia and its Allies over Poland. Presumably his plans are all laid for engineering more inter-Allied rifts over Finland and the Baltics. The Balkans are rather more problematical. It is not very clear who might emerge gainer or loser by political explosions. At any rate Field Marshal von Mannstein is risking probably 50 to 60 divisions in the 200-mile salient from the Dnieper Bend to the Bessarabian border in a determined effort to keep the Russian armies as long as possible out of Rumania and its valuable oil fields.

However, beyond the fact that the Germans, who have been trying to shorten their line in Russia, have found the front lengthened by salients from 1,250 miles in September to 2,000 today, and otherwise are working with divisions whittled down from over 13,000 men to 10,000 or less, the High Command has conducted a well-organized retreat. Except for the loss of 400,000 men at Stalingrad and 70,000 or so at Cherkasy, Marshal von Mannstein has escaped most of the traps and prevented his armies from being separated.

The next big move as the summer campaign gets in motion is full of military and political possibilities. What it will be there is no means of telling at the moment.

Britain and Turkey: London Puts the Next Move Up to Ankara

Americas See Huge Problem In 'Hot' Money

Peace status of millions in refugee cash now in Latin-American banks is being considered.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—What will become of the "hot" or refugee money which came to Argentina and South America generally in the days of the flight of capital from Europe? What will be the prospects and consequences of repatriation after the war?

These are some of the questions being asked as southern countries and especially Argentina prepare to meet their postwar problems. Only a general idea can be given of the amount of refugee money in this southern continent, based on occasional and vague statements by presidents and finance ministers. It cannot be less than half a billion dollars.

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Lack of school housing facilities, necessity for double-shift school programs, lack of fuel to keep schools open in winter, inability to enforce attendance laws because of lack of space, loss of qualified teachers.

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War Praise

Mr. Weiner turned to painting during the depression, when there was little demand for engineering skill. A portrait he had done of a friend for pleasure evoked favorable comment from other friends and in short time he was receiving commissions.

Far from being spoiled by this "beginner's success," Mr. Weiner realized that what he was doing had serious limitations, so he set himself to study with the artists who work under the direction of Wayman Adams at Elizabethtown, N. Y. From summers spent at Elizabethtown he has learned a mastery of his technique and, like any young artist, he has poured his hearty enthusiasm into his new-found work.

Fighting Pittsburgh Irishman To Get Nation's Highest Honor

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Charles E. Kelly, of Pittsburgh—is going to get the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Does he deserve it? Listen to the story the War Department tells about the Fighting Irishman whose friends call him "Commando," and judge for yourself.

Last Sept. 13, near Altavilla, Sergeant Kelly volunteered as a member of a patrol which located and put out of action some enemy machine-gun positions, at considerable risk of life and limb.

But that was just a start. He promptly volunteered to establish contact with a U. S. infantry battalion which was believed to be located on a hill a mile away. The route he had to follow was under enemy observation, plus sniper, mortar and artillery fire. But "Commando" got back with the information that the Americans weren't there—the hill was occupied by the Nazis in organized positions.

"Frying Pan Into Fire"

Sergeant Kelly volunteered immediately for another patrol going after enemy machine guns, and "assisted materially" until he ran out of ammunition. So he got permission to go to an ammunition dump for more, and arrived to find the Germans attacking ferociously.

Next morning, when the Nazis resumed the attack, Sergeant Kelly took a position at an open window where a machine gunner had been killed and several soldiers wounded. There he "delivered continuous aimed and effective fire" until his rifle locked from overheating, whereupon he found another and kept up his shooting until the same thing happened to that one.

Covered a Withdrawal

There wasn't another rifle handy, but the enemy was threatening to overrun the position, so Sergeant Kelly picked up some 60 mm. mortar shells, pulled the safety pins, and used the shells for grenades, killing at least five Germans.

"When it became imperative that the house be evacuated," the citation continues, "Corporal Kelly, despite his Sergeant's injunctions, volunteered to hold the position until the remainder of the detachment could withdraw. As the detachment moved out, Corporal Kelly was observed deliberately loading and firing a rocket launcher from the window. He was successful in covering the withdrawal of the unit, and later in joining his own organization."

The citation ends there, with a bow to Sergeant Kelly's "fighting determination and intrepidity in battle." But "Commando" hadn't stopped there. The boys learned later that, after firing the last bazooka shell, he slipped out of the storehouse, and started making cautious but speedy steps away from there, down a hill.

What did he find? An abandoned 37 mm antitank gun, with shells. So as long as the shells lasted, he stayed with that gun, too.

He's had a total of 70 days of active combat, and his only injuries have been a scraped nose and some tiny cuts on his hands from shell fragments.

His mother, Mrs. Irene Kelly, 532 Shawano Street, Pittsburgh, has six other sons in the fighting forces, too.

U. S. Postwar Pacific Status Due for Discussion in London

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—Postwar problems facing the United States and Great Britain, including the question of American domination of the Pacific as a guarantee against future Japanese aggression, were regarded today as possible subjects for discussion at British-American talks scheduled to start late this month.

Edward R. Stettinius, U. S. Undersecretary of State, and Joseph dersecretary of State, is expected to present Washington's attitude on the Pacific when they arrive here within the next fortnight. This question is regarded as one of the most important of the many facing the two countries in the postwar world, and it is believed likely that island bases now in the possession of Japan will be earmarked for the United States for use in its Pacific program.

Well-informed Britons asserted there would be no limitation on the scope of the coming discussions and that they will probably include postwar borders of European countries.

Other questions which may be discussed include:

1. The future Government of Italy.
2. Treatment of satellite countries when and if they part from the Axis.
3. Status of the French Committee for National Liberation after the war.
4. An attempt to unite Yugoslav factions headed by King Peter and Marshal Josip Broz (Tito).

Pacific Data Sought

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Concerned over future United States military and commercial rights in the Pacific, the House yesterday moved toward establishment of a 21-man committee to chart an American postwar program in that area. The Committee would have as one of its primary concerns the disposal of Pacific Island bases.

This move follows the signing earlier this year of a pact between Australia and New Zealand defining policies of those countries on Pacific territorial questions after the defeat of Japan.

The Anzac move was described by Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama as affecting the "legitimate postwar aims and aspirations of the United States, its security and its share in air and sea trade routes in the Pacific Area."

'Ads' on War Loan Total $11,866,221

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 9

Exclusive of radio time, advertising contributed to the recent Fourth War Loan was valued at $11,866,221, with $6,085,005 worth appearing in daily newspapers.

National War Loan Director Ted Gamble announced the figures March 7. He said the number of advertisements reached a new high but because of newsprint restrictions the average size was somewhat smaller than in past campaigns.

Weekly newspapers carried $1,764,236 worth of the advertising, general magazines $1,521,200, billboards $1,409,300, trade publications $763,200 and farm magazines $323,280.

Radio totals for the drive are still being compiled.

More Realistic View Called First Condition

English declared not prepared to pay unreasonable price for further collaboration with the Turks against Axis—United Nations no longer forced to go begging for potential allies.

ANKARA, March 9 (AP)—Turkey, according to participants in a conference of Turkish editors with Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu, feels that deliveries of supplies have been below what was promised.

Military aid of the value of £25,000,000 to be delivered within six months was promised by the British under the 1939 Alliance Treaty, but only £19,000,000 has arrived to date, the Turks say. They add that of commitments made later by Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Adana, only four per cent have been delivered.

London disclosed last week that British arms and goods shipments to Turkey had been halted because the British were dissatisfied with Turkish help in the war.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, March 9—Any "crisis" which exists in Anglo-Turkish relations will have to be mended through a change of attitude on Turkey's part, it may be stated confidently.

Although the British are most anxious to preserve their good relationship with the Turks—this having been of the greatest benefit during the darker days of the war—they are not prepared to pay an unreasonable price for further Turkish collaboration against the Axis.

While the recent forecast of the Turkish Foreign Minister Numan Menemencoglu, indicated that any differences in opinion between his country and Britain would be cleared up, it is safe to say such improvement will come only through the adoption of a "more realistic" viewpoint by Turkey.

Statements Weak

The course of the war has now put the United Nations in such a strong position that they no longer need go begging with hat in hand where potential allies are concerned. One might almost say that the United Nations, have now become a fashionable club to which one seeks to gain admittance but which has no intention of offering unreasonable bribes to gain members.

Officially inspired statements from Ankara that Turkey's foreign policy continues to envisage "Turkey's active participation in the war on the side of Great Britain" no longer seem to make the impression that they once did. It is pointed out it is now 1944 and that the time for "envisage" is nearly over and that now is the moment for more concrete signs of pro-Allied sentiment on the part of Turkey.

In addition the Turkish assertions that her entry into the war depends upon receiving military equipment promised, and which her experts consider necessary, are also beginning to wear thin.

It is apparent that such promises of equipment must have been made at a time when the military situation was quite different from that existing today. Hence, many persons consider that the continued Turkish insistence on past promises show either an unrealistic appraisal of the situation or a Turkish attempt to find an excuse for remaining neutral.

While all persons concerned fully and openly recognize Turkey's right to remain outside the war, they also insist that such a neutrality would automatically end that country's claim for any more arms from the Allies, since it is now agreed that there is virtually no likelihood of any Axis attack against Turkey.

Turkey's Position

This would seem to mean that if Turkey intends to enter the war on the victorious side she must do so on an Allied estimation of her military requirements. Nothing has arisen to change the widely held belief that Turkey does want to enter the war eventually so as to be able to take a place at the peace table with the victorious Allied powers. Nor do many persons quarrel with what seems to be only a natural Turkish desire to have this participation in the war cost as little as possible.

They do object, however, to sending vast amounts of military equipment, which could be used with the utmost advantage elsewhere, to Turkey without an adequate guarantee this material will make a reasonable contribution to winning the war. So far the Turks have not given any satisfactory guarantee thereof.

Although the Turkish question has apparently reached a temporary stalemate, some observers believe the solution will be hastened by the present rapid advance of Russian troops toward southeastern Europe.

If Turkey is to make any contribution toward winning the war it is obvious it must do so before the Balkans collapse completely, since once the Germans are forced to quit southeastern Europe Turkey will lose all its strategic importance.

And since the Russian advance toward Rumania is hastening the moment of Balkan liberation it is also hastening the moment when Turkey must make its decision. It also begins to look as if Turkey, having demanded too much of its Allied friends, may find itself less well equipped than it would have if its demands had been more modest.

India Seeks Place In United Nations

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai said March 4 that India was a peace-loving, wealthy, proud country desirous of representative government and of a place among the United Nations after the war "on a basis of obligations equal to her means and a status of complete and honorable equality."

Sir Girja, Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Agent General for India in the United States, spoke from Washington during a Metropolitan Opera rally broadcast over the Blue network.

India's co-operation, which he called indispensable to the United Nations during the war, will be even more valuable after the war, the envoy said, adding that the strategic value of its geographic position, in command of "the approaches to both the east and the west," has been augmented rather than diminished "by man's conquest of the seas and the air."

Argentine Press Rulings Modified to Some Extent

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 9 (AP)—Restraints applied two days ago against Associated Press communication facilities were continued March 8 by Argentine authorities.

Measures taken against the United Press and its domestic affiliate, Prensa Unida, were modified to permit U. P. to resume normal distribution of news to Argentine newspapers and radio stations, but both U. P. and A. P. were still deprived of leased wires to Montevideo.

March: A Month of Decisions

Following the Fronts ..... ***By Henry Sowerby***

With the month of March the war in Europe reaches what is probably its most critical turning point.

That is partly because the Russian winter campaign which has held 190 German divisions—the main bulk of the Wehrmacht—closely engaged for eight months, has come to an end.

For those eight months, the major Anglo-American effort has been that announced by Mr. Churchill before Congress in Washington last May and, just recently reiterated before the British Parliament—using air superiority to beat Germany to its knees.

For eight months Russia has grappled with the German Army in the field; America and Britain have grappled with German war production on the home front.

The next stage of the war opens up new prospects and calls for big decisions. Had there been perfect co-ordination in Allied military planning this would appear to have been the moment for launching the great invasion in the West—assuming that preparations had been sufficiently advanced. The moment when Russia is replacing its war-weary winter troops by fresh levies for the summer campaign, and when a temporary let-up on the Eastern Front may be expected, would be the obvious moment for major pressure against Germany in the West.

Delicate Political Situation

More particularly would invasion be timely in view of the delicate political situation attending the Russian military effort. During the past eight months since the ill-starred German offensive at Kursk, the Russians have regained more than 180,000 square miles, the size of pre-Hitler Germany. Practically all these gains, representing 14 major campaigns from Leningrad through Nevel, Orel, Smolensk, Kharkov to Kiev, and the line of the Dnieper, have been made in Russian territory. At no point has the Red Army reached the line from which the German invasion began in June, 1941.

Any farther Russian advance in the campaign, which may be expected to open in full force when the worst of the thaw softening has gone out of the roads and fields, is bound to impinge upon a number of explosive areas that could start up all manner of political complications.

Russia's next move forward brings its armies into Poland—where the powder magazine already has been ignited—or into Finland, the Baltics or the Balkans. The Red Army today is only a round 100 miles from Estonia's Capital in the north and Rumania's border in the south.

The invasion, unless handled with extraordinary caution, is liable to stir up untold political trouble. It is just this political embroilment that Hitler is believed to be counting on to wriggle safely out of a desperate situation he has got himself into at the moment.

Nazi Chiefs Sow Trouble

Already the astute Nazi chief has been able to stir up profitable trouble between Russia and its Allies over Poland. Presumably his plans are all laid for engineering more inter-Allied rifts over Finland and the Baltics. The Balkans are rather more problematical. It is not very clear who might emerge gainer or loser by political explosions. At any rate Field Marshal von Mannstein is risking probably 50 to 60 divisions in the 200-mile salient from the Dnieper Bend to the Bessarabian border in a determined effort to keep the Russian armies as long as possible out of Rumania and its valuable oil fields.

However, beyond the fact that the Germans, who have been trying to shorten their line in Russia, have found the front lengthened by salients from 1,250 miles in September to 2,000 today, and otherwise are working with divisions whittled down from over 13,000 men to 10,000 or less, the High Command has conducted a well-organized retreat. Except for the loss of 400,000 men at Stalingrad and 70,000 or so at Cherkasy, Marshal von Mannstein has escaped most of the traps and prevented his armies from being separated.

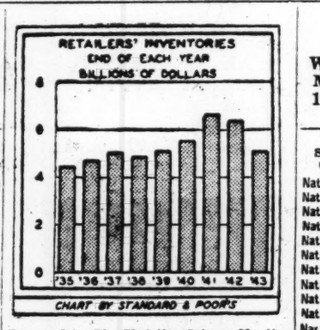
The next big move as the summer campaign gets in motion is full of military and political possibilities. What it will be there is no means of telling at the moment.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	17	56⅜	55⅞	56⅜	+ ½
Acme Steel 3	1	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	— ⅜
Adams Exp ½g	9	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
Addressog-Mult 1	2	21½	21	21½	+1
Air Reduction 1a	5	41⅝	41⅛	41½	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	9	6⅞	6	6	
Alleghany Corp	44	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
Alleghany pf	121	27¾	26¾	27⅜	+ ⅞
Alleg pr pf	21	48⅛	45⅜	48⅜	+3¼
Allegh L Stl .35e	*8	27¼	27	27	
Al Chem & Dye 6	*5	147	146½	146½	— ½
Allied Kid (1a)	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Allied Mills 2g	10	31½	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
Allied Strs 1	38	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ¼e	32	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅜
Alpha P Corp ¼e	5	19	18¾	19	— ½
Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
Amerada Pet ¾e	3	84	84	84	
AmAgChDel 1.20	4	30⅝	30½	30½	
Am Airlines 1½g	14	66	65¾	66	+ ¼
Am Bk Note .40e	* 2	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
Am Bosch (¼e)	4	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
Am BrakeS 1.80g	3*	41½	41¼	41½	— ⅞
Am Cable & Rad	5	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Am Can 3	6	84½	84¼	84⅜	+ ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	41	37⅝	36¾	37½	+ ⅝
Am C&F pf 14½g	5	76½	76	76½	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	11	24⅛	24	24⅛	
Am Chicle 4a	† 10	115½	115½	115½	
Am Crystal Sug	12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6	† 10	104	104	104	—1
Am Distill stpd	12	30⅞	30	30¼	— ¾
Am Encaus Tiling	2	2½	2½	2½	
Am. European ½g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am For Pow	15	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Am&FPS6pf 1½2k	5	78¼	78	78¼	— ¼
Am&FP 2pf	14	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	4	37⅞	37⅜	37⅞	
Am Hide&L pf 3	2	40	40	40	— ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	66¾	66¾	66¾	— ¼
Am Ice	27	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1½e	2	63	63	63	+1
Am Interna ½g	15	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Am Invest III .60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Locomotive¼e	56	17⅛	16⅞	17	
Am Locom pf 7	4	91	90½	90½	
Am M&Fdy .80	- 7	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal (¼e)	3	22	22	22	
Am Metal pf 6	† 10	118	118	118	
AmNewsCo 1.80	†230	33¾	33¼	33¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	13	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Am P&L $5 pf	18	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	12	48⅞	48½	48½	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	86	9⅞	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	15	12⅞	13⅜	13¾	— ¼
AmRollMpf 4½	†260	68½	67⅞	67⅞	— ⅜
Am Safety Raz 1g	3	15	14⅞	15	
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ¾
Am Snuff pf 6	† 20	147	147	147	
Am Smelt & R 2	17	38⅝	38	38⅜	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Rpf7	† 10	150¾	150¾	150¾	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	10	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ⅛
Am Stores ½e	5	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Am Stove .30e	2	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	33	32⅛	32⅞	
Am Sugar pf 7	1	117⅛	117½	117½	— ½
Am Tel & Tel 9	4	159½	159½	159½	
Am Tobacco 3a	2	59¾	59⅝	59¾	+ ⅜
Am Tob B 3a	19	61⅞	60½	61	+ ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†100*	142½	142	142	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	4	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
Am Viscose pf 5	1	118½	118½	118½	— ½
Am Wat Wks	21	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Woolen	14	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
Am Wool pf 2k	3	77¾	77¼	77¼	
Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anaconda Cop ½e	34	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Anacon W&C 1	†620	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Archer Hock Gl 1o	5	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Armour & Co	110	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	+ ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	*6	82¾	82¼	82½	+1
Armstrong Crk ¼e	8	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	— ⅛
Artloom Corp .10e	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Assd D Gds ¼e	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Assd Dgd 1pf 6	†130	95¾	95¾	95¾	
Atch T&SF 1½e	19	64¼	63½	63⅞	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	7	89⅛	89	89	— ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3g	32	37¼	36⅜	36¾	
AtlG&W Indies 3g	1	27	27	27	— ½
At'G&W In pf5g	1	62½	62½	62½	+1½
Atl Refining (¼e)	7	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Atl Ref pf 4	†100	111	110½	111	+2
Atlas Corp (¼e)	7	13⅛	12¾	12¾	— ½
Atlas Powd 3¼e	†100	56	56	56	—1¼
Atlas Pow pf 5	† 40	117	117	117	+1½
Aviation Co .20g	36	4	4	4	
Bald Loco ctl1½g	37	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	21	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
Bangor & Lr	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Bangor Hydro-E 2	1	63	63	63	+1
Barber Asph	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	†140	45¼	45	45	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	10	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	15	18⅛	18	18⅛	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	28	27⅝	27¾	+ ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼	† 30	108	108	108	— ½
Beech Airc 1g	9	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	12	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	*15	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	3	37½	37⅜	37½	
Best Foods ½e	24	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	14	59⅞	59⅛	59⅝	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	5	117	116¼	116¼	— ¾
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	6	41	41	41	
Blx & Decker 1.60	6	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Blak-Knox .15e	2	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
Blmnd'ale .225e	† 40	15	15	15	
Boeing Airplane2g	5	15	14¾	15	— ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	6	50	49½	50	+ ¾
Bon Ami B 2½	† 50	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Bond Strs 2	3	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	4	30	30	30	
Borg-Warner 1.60	20	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	+ ¼
Braniff Airw .60	25	16⅛	16	16	
Bridgeport Br 1	15	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	8	30¼	30	30⅛	
Bristol-Myers ¾e	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	—1½
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	*15	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
Budd Mfg	25	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Budd Mfg pf	† 70	119⅞	117	119⅞	+3⅞
Budd Mfg$5pf5	†670	59¾	57¾	59	+1½
Budd Wheel ½g	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
Buffalo Forge 45e	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Bullard Co ½e	6	20	20	20	+ ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	5	29⅛	28½	28½	— ½
Burling pf 5	1	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜	+ ⅞
Burr Add Ma .20e	26	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Bush TBpf1½k	†110	51½	51	51½	
Butler Bros (.15e)	11	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
Butler Br pf 1¾	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Byers A M Co	5	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
Byers pf 7	† 40	79½	79½	79½	— ½
Byron Jack ¼e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
Calif Pack 1½	5	27⅝	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
Calif P pf 2½	† 10	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	¾	¾	— ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	*3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼e	24	26	25½	26	+ ½
Canad Pacific h½e	11	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Caro C&O 5	† 80	102	102	102	
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	10	37¾	37½	37½	— ¼
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	48¾	48½	48⅝	
Celanese Cp ½pf*	*10	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ½
Celanese 5 pf 5	†*10	103½	103½	103½	— ¾
Celanese 7 pf 7	†*20	115½	115	115½	+ ¾
Celanese pr pf 7	†*20	122¼	122	122¾	+1¾
Celotex Corp ½	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Celotex Cp pf 1	† 40	18	18	18	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	30	21⅝	20½	21⅝	+1
Cent Foundry	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
Cen. Ill Ltpf4½	† 20	108	108	108	+1
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾ae	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	† 150	62¾	61½	61½	—1½
Champ P&Fpf 6	† 60	112	112½	112	
Checker Cab	1	34	34	34	— ½
Ches & Ohio 3	15	46¾	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
Ches Corp Va	3	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅜
Chi&E Ill ¾g	10	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	10	15¾	15⅜	15¾	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	10	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Chi Grt W pf ⅝ak	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Chi Mail Or .15e	*3	17	16⅞	17	
Chi No West wi	32	26	25¾	26	
Chi No West pf wi	52	54⅜	53¾	54	+ ¼
Chi Pneu Tool 2	15	19⅜	19	19	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	2	41	40½	40½	— ½
Chi PT prpf2½	†100	49⅞	49½	49½	+ ½
Chi Yell Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Childs Co	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Chile Cop ½e	† 30	25½	25½	25½	— ½
Chrysler Corp ¾ae	10	83½	83	83¾	+ ⅛
City I&F 1.20	10	16½	16⅛	16⅛	
City Invest	† 30	60⅛	60	60	
City Stores	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	9	37½	37¼	37⅜	
Cluett Peab ½e	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Colgate-P-P ½a	11	26	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Col-P-P pf 4¼	† 20	105	105	105	+

Today's Sales (est.)	900,000
Previous days' sales	1,692,575
1944 volume to date	40,990,401
1943 volume to date	53,062,276

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Collins & Aik ¼e	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
Collins&Aik pf5	† 20	111	111	111	
Col & South	† 210	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†150	17½	17⅛	17½	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
Colum B'castA.40e	2	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
Colum B'castB.40e	3	27¾	27½	27½	
Colum G&E .10e	*74	5⅛	5	5⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	83⅞	83½	83⅞	— ⅜
Col G&E 5pf 5	† 70	80	80	80	+2
Colum Carbon 4	1	86	86	86	
Colum Pict ½g	27	18½	18¼	18¼	
Coml Credit 3	*6	40⅞	40½	40½	— ½
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	*3	43⅞	43½	43⅞	+ ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	14	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
Com'with&South	24	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
Com&So pf 1¾4k	13	86⅞	86½	86½	
Com Ed 1.40	40	25⅝	25¼	25⅜	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn1	3	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
Consol Cigar ½e	4	24	23⅞	24	— ¼
Cons Copper .20g	4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	27	22	21⅞	22	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	105	105	105	
Cons Film Ind	5	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ¼ak	*5	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ¼
Cons Nat Gas	43	26	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	54	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee ½e	5	14	13⅞	14	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	3	21	20¾	21	
Consol'n Coal	2	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅜
Consol Coal pf 2½	*1	47	47	47	+ ⅝
Container Co 1¼e	14	22	21⅝	22	+ ¼
Cont Bak ½e	85	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ¼
Cont Can ¼e	7	35¼	34¾	34¾	
Cont Diam F .20e	8	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	44	44	44	— ⅜
Cont Motors .15e	19	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .30e	19	31	30½	30¾	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½g	2	14	13⅞	14	
Cooper Bess pf3	† 30	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Copperweld Stl .80	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	†100	47¾	47¾	47¾	
Corn Prod 2.60	12	57¾	57½	57⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-D E .20e	10	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc .30g	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Coty Internat	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Crane Co ¼e	*30	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†210	106¾	106½	106⅞	
Cream of Wh 1½	1	22	22	22	
Crosley Corp ¼e	10	19	18⅞	19	+ ½
Crown Cork&S ¾ag	3	29⅛	29	29⅛	
Crown Zeller ½e	2	17¼	17¼	17⅛	
Crown Zel pf5	†3308	99½	99½	99½	
Crucible Steel 3g	8	32¾	32	32⅛	
Crucible Stl pf 5	2	80½	80	80½	+ ½
Cuba R R pf	†1910	27	25¾	26¾	+1
Cuban-A Sug .40g	15	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
Cudahy Packing	11	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	*1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ½
Curtis-Wright¾ag	82	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Cutler-Ham .35e	3	24	24	24	
Davega Strs ½g	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1g	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
Decca Records 1a	3	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	16	40⅝	40	40	— ½
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ¼
Deisel-Wem-G ¾ae	*1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
Del & Hudson	47	25⅜	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
Del Lack&West	7	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	14	15¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	†210	34	33⅜	33⅝	+ ⅝
Diam Match 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ½
Diam T Motor ¼e	1	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	7	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup ½g	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	†*60	44½	44½	44½	+ ⅜
Douglas Airc 5g	10	55	53½	53½	—1⅜
Dow Chem 3	6	121⅛	120	120	—1⅜
Dow Chem pf 4	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	11	33¼	32¼	33⅜	+1⅛
Dunhill Int	20	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
duPont de N 1¼e	10	146½	146	146	— ⅜
Dup Lt 1 pf 5	† 20	119½	119½	119½	+1½
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Eastern Air L	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ¼
Eastern R M .10e	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Eastman Kodak 5	2	164¾	164¾	164¾	— ⅜
East Kodak pf6	† 40	180	178	180	
Eaton Mfg 3	1	44	44	44	— ¼
EdisBrosStrs .80a	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅝
El&Mus Ind .20e	10	4	4	4	
El Auto-Lite ½e	14	41¾	41	41	— ½
Electric Boat ¼e	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	25	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	3	90¼	90	90	—1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	8	94½	93½	93⅞	—1
El Storage Bat 2	*4	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ½
Endic John pf 4	† 10	105	105	105	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	125	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
Eng P .S $5 pf5	†320	97½	96½	96½	
EPS$5½pf5½	† 60	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ½
Eng P S $6pf6	† 80	102	101½	101½	
Equit Off Bldg	10	½	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	50	12⅛	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	4	53⅝	53	53½	+ ⅜
Evans Products	8	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	*2	25½	25½	25½	— ⅜
FairbanksMorse1a	6	38	37½	38	
Fajardo Sugar 2	15	23¾	23⅜	23½	
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	50	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	1	19	19	19	
Fed MotTruck .40	9	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Federat D Strs ⅜e	3	23⅞	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼	† 40	94¾	94½	94½	+ ¼
Ferro Enam ¼e	2	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	1	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜e	10	41¾	41¾	41⅜	+ ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½	4	39½	38¾	39½	+ ½
Flintkote .15e	15	23	22	23	
FollansbeeStlpf	† 10	58	58	58	+ ½
Food Fair Strs 1	4	13½	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
Food Mach .35e	1	56½	56½	56½	+1½
Foster Wheeler	4	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
FostWh6pf 1½	† 30	22	22	22	
Francisco Sugar	5	15½	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	10	32⅝	32	32	— ½
Fruehauf Tra .40e	4	34¾	34½	34½	+ ½
Fruehauf T pf5	† 2	108	107⅞	108	— ⅛
Gabriel Co .20g	5	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	27	4	3¾	3⅞	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Garnewell Co½2e	†130	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind .40	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ⅓2a	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	53	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ¼
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	5	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
Gen Baking .15e	12	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	23	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
Gen Cable	11	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
Gen Cab pf 1¾k	†190	97¾	97	97	
Gen Elec 1.40	*36	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Gen Foods 1.60	5	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
Gen Fds pf 4½	† 50	114⅝	114	114	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	32	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Gen G&E cv pf	† 10	115	115	115	
Gen Motors ¾e	50	58⅛	57⅜	57¾	— ¼
Gen Motors pf 5	3	128½	128½	128½	— ¼
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	*4	6¾	6¾	6⅞	
Gen Outd Ad A 3k	1	43	43	43	— ¼
Gen Prec Eq 1	5	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
Gen Print Ink .40	5	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen P Ink pf 6	† 40	108	108	108	+1
Gen Ry Signal ¼e*	3	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Gen Real & Util	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .30e	6	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
Gen Shoe ¾ae	7	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅜
Gen S C pf 1½k	†130	83½	83	83	—1
Gen Tel 1.60	5	25	25	25	+ ⅛
Gen T&R 1g	8	22½	22⅛	22¼	
GilletteSafR .70g	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	2	78	77⅞	78	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .15e	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	+ ¾
Glidden Co .30e	6	20¾	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
Glidden cvpf 2¼	2	48	48	48	+ ⅞
Gobel Adolf	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	*21	45¼	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
Goodrich B F pf 5	3	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
Goodyear T&R ½e	13	42	41⅜	41⅞	— ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	4	109¾	109½	109½	— ¼
Gcth Hosiery ½g	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Grant W T 1.40	5	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅛
Grant W T pf 1	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	17	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	21	29⅞	29⅝	29¾	+ ⅛
Gt West Sug 2	8	28½	28	28	— ½
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 30	150	149½	149½	— ¾



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Store stocks declined to their 1939 level during the past year, reports Standard & Poor's.

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Green H L 2a	1	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	20	21⅜	20⅞	21	— ⅜
Greyhound pf .55	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
GrumAircEn 1½g	2	12	12	12	— ¼
Guantan Sugar	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	† 50	142	139	142	+ ½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	8	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
Gulf Mob pf 5g	7	44	43⅜	44	+ ¼
Gulf Oil 2a	*31	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
Hack WpfA1¾	† 20	36½	36½	36⅛	— ⅜
Hamil Watch .10e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
HannaM&S pf5	† 30	107⅞	107

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	29⅜	31⅜
American Manufacturing	39¼	42¼
American Manufae 5 pf	89¼	..
American Wringer Co	8	8⅞
¹Amoskeag Company	35¾	..
¹Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	33	36
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	45	48¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¾	29¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19⅜	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¼	22¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5½	6¼
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅛	18¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	72½	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18⅝	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	38
Brown Co	1.75	2.05
Brown Co pf	33¼	35¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	35¾	38½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	33¾	36
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15⅜	16¾
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25½	27¾
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¼	27¾
Draper Corporation	70¾	73¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	36⅛	37⅝
Eastern Corporation	8⅝	10
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅛	20
Exolon Co	10⅞	12¼
Family Finance pf A	23¾	26
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	46¾
Fruit of the Loom	35½	37¾
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅝
General Machinery	22¼	24½
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8¼	9⅜
Goodall Worsted Company	40	43
Graton & Knight Co	8⅜	9⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	88¾	91¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	31¾	33¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	58¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskelite Mfg Co	9	10¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co	27⅜	28⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17¼	18⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	15⅞	17¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electrmo Chem	31¾	33¾
International Machine Tool	8⅜	10½
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¼	21½
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	67⅛	77⅞
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	48¼	51¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	61¾	64½
Merck & Co	38½	41¾
Mercke &2Co 4½ pf	110¼	114¼
Merrimack Manufacturing	42½	44⅝
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	64⅜	69¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅜	23¼
Millers Falls Company	9⅞	11⅞
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8⅜	9
Nashawena Mills	15¼	16⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	68⅞	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31⅝	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29⅝	32⅛
National Chemical & Mfg	5	6
National Shirt Shops	13	14½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	59¾	63¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	46⅝	50
Nicholson File Company	35¼	37¾
Nonquitt Mills	32	35¼
Ohio Finance	9¼	10⅝
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Appliance	12⅞	14⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	15	20
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	64	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	38¾	41¾
Submarine Signal Co	23¾	26¼
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2⅝	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16	17¾
U S Envelope Company	62¼	66¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	114½	119½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70½	74½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	101	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¾	26¼
Warner & Swasey Co	9½	10⅞
Warren Bros Class B	34½	37¼
Warren Bros Class C	9⅜	10¾
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅝	12⅞

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	103¼	107¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	108¾	112¾
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	92¼	95⅜
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	112¾	116¾
General Water G&E $3 pf	44⅜	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	30¾	33
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	..
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	101¾	105¼
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	102¾	106¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 5 pf	103⅜	107¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¼	116¼
New Rochelle Wat pf	9¼	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	31⅜	34
No States Power Del 6 pf	72½	75½
No States Power Del 7 pf	78¼	81¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112¾	116¾
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	110¾	114¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	116¾	120¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	102¾	105¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	102	105½
Public Service Colo	24¾	26¼
Public Service Ind	17	18½
Public Service Ind 5 pf	101¼	104¾
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108	112
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	102¾	106¾
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	109½
San Diego Gas & Electric	13	14¼
Sierra Pacific Power Co	19	21
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115½	..
Tampa Electric Co	24	26
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15½	16¾

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	36	..
Brockton Gas Light	7¾	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	15⅝	16⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	106½	..
Conn Light & Power	40	42¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23⅝	25⅝
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1⅝	2⅛
Fall River Gas Works	23	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	39¼	41
Green Mountain Power pf	75½	79¼
Hartford Electric Light	48¾	51¾
Haverhill Electric	24¾	27¼
Haverhill Gas Light	14⅜	16¼
Holyoke Water Power	16⅜	18½
Lawrence Gas & Electric	20	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¾	40¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	81¼	85¼
Mass Power & Light pf	17⅜	18¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	32	34½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¾	58
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	26½	27⅝
N E Power Assn 6 pf	57½	59½
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	103¼	107¼
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	94¾	97¼
N E Public Serv $7 pf	36½	39
N E Public Serv $6 pf	35⅝	37⅞
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7¾	8½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	108½	113½
R I Pub Serv pf	30¼	32⅝
Rockland Light & Power	7⅞	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	21½	22⅞
Western Mass Companies	23⅞	25⅞

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	22¼	23½
Bank of New York (14)	394	406
*Bankers Trust (1.40)	48¼	51¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	91½	96½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	99½	103
Chase National (1.40)	37¾	39¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	48⅛	51¾
Commercial (1.60)	46	48½
Continental Bk & Trust (.80)	19¾	21¾
Corn Exchange Bk & Trust (2.40)	46⅞	49¾
Empire Trust (3)	74½	78½
First National New York (80)	16051	645
Guaranty Trust (12)	305	313
Irving Trust (.60)	14⅜	15⅝
Kings County (80)	1500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	49¼	50¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51⅜	53⅜
National City (1)	34⅜	36⅜
New York Trust (36)	93¾	97¾
Public (1½)	36⅜	38¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	6	6¾
United States (60a)	1445	1490

a—Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	47¼	49¾
Merchants National (12)	308	328
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	51	56
National Shawmut (1)	24¼	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	268	..
United States Trust (.50)	9½	10½
United States Trust pf (.80)	15⅝	17⅜
Webster & Atlas (2)	57½	62½

†Capital stock must beoffered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America (2.40)	47½	50
Continental Illinois (4)	92½	96½
First National Chicago (10)	224	229
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	35½	37⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	134½	142½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¾	54½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	36	37¾
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	21¾	23¾
American Casualty Company	11¾	12¾
American Equitable (1)	17⅝	19⅞
AmericanInsuranceNewark (½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance	51¾	54¼
American Reserve	14¼	15¾
American Surety (2½)	57	59½
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6⅞	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	540	565
Camden Fire (1)	22½	24
City of New York (½e)	17¾	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1a)	45½	47½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	45	40½
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	62	66
Fireman Fund (sF) (3)	82¾	86¾
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14¾
Franklin Fire (1)	23½	24½
General Reinsurance (2)	46	49
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (½e)	17	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½)	8¾	9¾
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27⅜	29⅛
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	97¾	102¼
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	42¼	45¼
Home Insurance (1.20)	28¼	30
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	80¼	82¾
Jersey Insurance (NY) (1.80)	38¾	41¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7⅞	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65	68½
Merchants&Mfs of N Y (.40)	5⅞	7
Merchants Fire Asso (4½a)	46¼	49¼
National Fire (2)	56	59
National Liberty (.20a)	6¼	7⅝
National Union (3a)	176	186
New Amsterdam Cas (½e)	25⅜	27⅜
New Brunswick (1½)	27¾	30¼
New Hampshire (1.60a)	46	48½
New York Fire (.80)	21¼	23¾
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¼	47¾
Security (1.40)	34⅞	36⅞
Springfield (4½a)	121½	127
Standard Accident	63¾	67½
Travelers (16)	484	499
U S Fidelity & Guar (1a)	36⅜	38⅜
U S Fire (2)	46½	49¼
U S Guarantee (1.60a)	70	75
Westchester (1.20a)	30⅝	33⅛

a—also extra or extras: g—paid last year; e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.51	3.84
Amerex Holding	25.265	27.50
American Business Shares	3.48	3.81
Axe Houghton Fund	13.83	14.87
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.85	105.05
Boston Fund	16.96	18.24
Broad Street Investing	27.52	29.75
Bullock Fund	14.83	16.26
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.58	29.66
Chemical Fund	9.50	10.28
Christiana Securities Co	2275.00	2400.00
Commodity Corp	9.35	....
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.75	41.75
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced Fd	21.01	22.57
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.72	13.65
Equitable Invest Corp	29.65	31.88
Equity Corp $3 pf	34.75	37.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.64	20.07
Fund Investors Inc	22.19	24.32
General Capital	32.76	35.23
General Investors Trust	5.31	5.72
Group Securities Inc:		
Fully Admin Shares	6.98	7.68
Railroad Shares	3.61	3.98
Steel Shares	4.24	4.67
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.10	22.69
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.85	.94
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.04	1.14
†Keystone Custodian Funds:		
B-1 .... 29.09	S-1	26.92
B-2 .... 30.96	S-2	13.93
B-3 .... 21.26	S-3	10.79
B-4 .... 10.77	S-4	4.81
K-1 .... 18.30	K-2	20.53
‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.70	....
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.30	....
Maryland Fund	4.40	5.00
Mass Invest Tr	21.06	22.65
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.21	10.98
Mutual Invest	10.74	11.74
Nation Wide Voting	1.26	1.39
New England Fund	12.26	13.21
Old Colony Tr Assoc	19.50	21.125
Plymouth Fund Inc	.51	.56
Putnam Fund	13.68	14.71
Quarterly Income Shares	6.55	6.85
Railway & Light Sec	15.00	16.375
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	3.31	3.64
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.69	92.53
Spencer Trask Fund	13.99	14.89
State Street Invest	81.64	87.72
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.73	.82
Wellington Fund	16.35	17.97
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.66	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.70	....
Diversified Tr C	3.60	....
Diversified Tr D	5.55	6.30
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.65	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.69	5.43
Nation Wide Sec	3.80	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.375	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.70	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.61	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.28	....
Super of Am Tr AA	12.30	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	1.20	....
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.75	3.125
First Boston Corp	27.50	29.50

*Ex-dividend. ²Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2 per cent less if not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	111½	116½
Liberty Aircraft	8⅜	10
Piper Aircraft	4⅞	5⅞
Pollak-Manufacturing Co	7⅜	8⅜

Water Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Amer W S & El	5	1975	103¼	105¾
California Pat Ser	4	1961	108	....
Community Fut Ser	5½	1946	96½	99¼
Indianapolis Water	3½	1966	103	....
Monmouth Con Wat	5	1956	102¼	105
New Rochelle Water	5	1951	97½	100
New Rochelle Water	5½	1951	98¾	101½
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	101¼	103⅜
Oregon-Wash Water	5	1957	100½	103
Scr Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	102¼	105
So Bay Cons	5	1950	83¼	86¼
West Virginia Wat	4	1981	104¾	....

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.71	1.70¾	1.70⅞	1.70⅞	
Minneapolis	1.62	1.61⅞	1.62	1.62	
Kansas City	1.61¾	1.61½	1.61½	1.61¾	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.67¼	1.66⅞	1.67¼	1.67	
Minneapolis	1.59½	1.59½	1.59½	1.59½	
Kansas City	1.53¾	1.58½	1.58¾	1.58⅝	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.65¼	1.64¾	1.65¼	1.65	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	1.57¼	1.57¼	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.57½	1.57⅝	
May Oats					
Chicago	.80¼	.80⅝	.80⅝	.80½	
Minneapolis	.....	.....	.79	.79	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.27¼	1.27⅜	1.26⅜	1.26⅞	1.26⅞
July	1.25¾	1.26⅛	1.25¼	1.25¾	1.25½
Sept.	1.23¾	1.24⅛	1.23¼	1.23⅝	1.23½
Dec.	1.25⅛	1.25⅛	1.24¼	1.24⅜	1.24½
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.22⅞	1.22⅞	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
July	1.19½	1.19½	1.19¼	1.19¼	1.19¼
Sept.	1.14⅝	1.14	1.14½	1.14⅝	1.14½

Wool

Grease					
March	....	....	....	96.0n	96.0
May	....	....	....	92.0b	91.5
July	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0t	89.0
October	....	....	....	86.8b	86.2
December	....	....	....	85.0b	84.5
Tops					
March	127.0	127.0	127.0	126.5b	126.5
May	122.3	122.3	122.3	122.3b	122.0
July	117.0	117.0	117.0	117.0b	116.7
October	113.2	113.5	113.2	113.6b	113.4
December	110.5	110.5	110.5	110.6b	110.4

nNominal. bBid. tTraded.

Cotton

March	21.02	21.05	20.97	21.04	21.01
May	20.56	20.60	20.51	20.58	20.55
July	19.97	20.01	19.92	10.01	19.96
October	19.45	19.47	19.39	19.45	19.43
December	19.26	19.28	19.18	19.24	19.24

Spot 21.53.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs					
Oct.	39.70	39.70	39.00	39.60	39.75
Potatoes					
March	....	....	....	3.20N	3.20
Nov.	....	....	....	2.75N	2.75

N—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for pepper, wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Sugar Concern Omits Dividend

DENVER (AP)—Directors of the American Crystal Sugar Co. omitted a dividend on common stock, but declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on preferred, payable April 1 to holders of record March 17. The company announced the dividend on common stock was omitted because of low earnings in 1943 and high taxes. Payments on common last year were 25 cents a share each in all four quarters.

Federal Wool Cloth Buying Halved in '43

By the Associated Press

The Government purchased only half as much woven apparel cloths in 1943 as in 1942 while sales of civilian cloths went up 50 per cent in the same period, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers reported in its monthly report.

The figures were based on the reports of 101 firms, the association said.

"The total yardage reported on order with reporting mills at the end of 1943 was smaller than at the close of any other quarterly period since March, 1941," the report said, "Government orders were at the lowest level reported since mid-1941, and comprised only 29 per cent of all unfilled orders held, whereas at the beginning of 1943 they had accounted for 71 per cent of all orders held by reporting mills. Conversely, the volume of civilian orders changed from 29 per cent of the total at the beginning of the year to 71 per cent at the close."

An aggregate of 603,000,000 scoured pounds of apparel wool was consumed in the United States in 1943, of which about 66 per cent was of foreign origin.

Use of domestic wool dropped from a weekly average of 4,700,000 scoured pounds in 1942 to 3,920,000 in 1943.

NEW YORK (AP)—A. U. S. Treasury procurement official said that 90,000,000 yards of fabrics were needed immediately for lend-lease shipment to Australia, New Zealand, North Africa, French West Africa and Middle East areas.

S. H. Lebensburger, director of requirements for the Foreign Economic Administration, told a meeting of sales agency heads and converters here that the clothing was needed to prevent impairment of civilian economies in those areas.

The 90,000,000 yards, he said, represents a backlog of unfilled fabric requirements which have "piled up in rather substantial quantities over the last several months due to the increasingly tight supply in this country and consequent difficulties of Treasury procurement in placing the business."

"The Treasury Department has on repeated occasions issued invitations to bid covering the materials, but unfortunately the response has been inadequate," he said.

Official Cry Against Monopoly Seen Party-Line 'Double-Talk'

Second of two articles on anti-trust law enforcement after the war.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Previous article pointed out that the current battle over "transition quotas" for civilian production is an important skirmish in the coming battle to determine whether the postwar business world is to be a "managed economy" or a system of "free enterprise."

On the one hand, Wendel Berge, Assistant Attorney General, recently said, "We Americans regard freedom of enterprise, like freedom of speech, as an essential part of the heritage we are fighting to preserve. The right to enter an occupation or to start a business . . . is the keystone of traditional economic liberty in the United States. Because freedom of opportunity is essential to a free way of life, we do not accept the arguments of a managed economy."

Trend Toward Managed Economy

But on the other hand, as pointed out in the previous article, the trend is all the other way. It is, in fact, curious to hear a Government official in these days speaking for any kind of "traditional economics," and using the phrase "a free way of life," which, for lack of a better one, has been worn almost threadbare by speakers at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The current uncertainty was shown in a January Supreme Court decision, in which a majority upheld the Interstate Commerce Commission in permitting a merger of seven highway trucking firms into the largest over-the-road freight service corporation in the country. The law tells the ICC to take into account both "the consolidation factor" and "the competition factor." The Court majority said the ICC did all right in giving predominance to "the consolidation factor." But the minority said the ICC should have given more weight to "the competition factor."

Major part of the popular confusion is probably due to the clouding up of the whole discussion with "semantics"—double-talk for "double-talk." All hands, including Anti-Trust, business men, and Government officials, have been putting a stencil over the facts and letting through only enough to spell out their own favored side of the story.

War of Semantics

Thus for instance one side believes in "free enterprise" or "rugged individualism," but the other side calls it "senile capitalism" or "the jungle of competition" or the "tragedy of waste." The other side believes in a "managed economy" or "economic planning," but opponents call it "bureaucracy."

Worst confusion perhaps arises from the contribution to the argument of those who cannot or will not see that centralized control is fundamentally the same whether it is with or without government blessing. As established by the Madison Oil case, a set of price and trade policies which is approved or demanded by government is praiseworthy in the eyes of these people but without government approval the self-same policies are "criminal."

Thus the Washington party-line calls for total blitz against private monopolistic practices, but all-out aid to government-sponsored monopolies. Thus the semantics of Wendel Berge in saying ". . . we have witnessed in this country a rapid and alarming concentration of vast economic power in the hands of private monopoly groups." The first part of this statement is quite true. But the concentration of vast economic power is not in private but in official hands.

Hence also the absurd charge of the Anti-Trust people that monopolies "prevented full employment during the depression." Also the charge, tops in polemic nonsense, that cartels caused Hitler. This bit of historic balderdash, set beside the previous charge, makes an amusing contradiction. Cartels are restrictive, runs the argument. And cartels run Germany. How then did the Germans get their enormous production under a cartel system

Two Kinds of Monopolies

In point of fact, if there is any major difference between monopolies which are purely private and those which have official blessing, it is that the latter are more dangerous. Monopolies without official support cannot last.

There are great advantages in government-blessed systems of centralized controls. These are the advantages of socialism, of managed economy, and of the current war economy in all the leading belligerent countries. They make possible the pooling of facilities, patents and know-how, the simplification of products, and the cutting out of cross-hauls and other wasteful practices.

And there are three great disadvantages. Managed economy, or economic planning under political auspices, threatens political freedom. It also tends to cut down production. And it tends to restrict progress by keeping out newcomers.

The trend toward managed economy, or economic planning under official auspices, is a strong one, and has been speeded by the war. It is "the managerial revolution." How much of it should be continued into the postwar world is perhaps the most important economic question facing Americans. The more candor used in its discussion, and the less semantics, the better.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 48

Checking Delinquency by Information at Source

The Bureau of Internal Revenue has available to it many sources for checking up delinquent taxpayers.

The "information at source" provision of the Internal Revenue Code requires every individual, partnership, or corporation, "in whatever capacity acting," to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue (in care of Processing Division, 260 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, New York 51, N. Y.), certain payments made to another in 1943 of fixed or determinable income on which income tax has not been withheld.

If salaries, wages, and other compensation for personal services are not subject to withholding, payments must be reported on Form 1099, (a) if a total of $500 or more has been paid to a citizen or resident of the United States who is not married (or whose marital status is unknown or changes during the year), or to any resident of Canada or Mexico; and (b) if a total of $624 or more has been paid to a married citizen or resident of the United States. The value to the recipient of living quarters or meals which are furnished him in lieu of cash wages must also be included and entered separately in Form 1099.

Where income taxes have been withheld from wages under the pay-as-you-go system, the Form 1099 is not required, but a "Statement of Income Tax Withheld on Wages," or "Employee's Receipt," must be furnished by the employer to each employee on Form W-2 after the end of the taxable year 1943, or after termination of employment, and a duplicate must be forwarded to the collector of internal revenue, for his information.

Form 1099 is also required if interest, rents, premiums, annuities, royalties, or other fixed or determinable income totaling $500 or more have been paid to an individual (citizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident.

Fixed or determinable income reportable in Form 1099 is not limited to periodical payments—for even a single payment must be reported, if it is either fixed or determinable. Fees for professional services paid to attorneys, physicians, and members of other professions are examples of "fixed or determinable" income. Payments made by a broker to his customers need not be reported, for he merely pays his customers that which already belongs to them.

For the purposes of a return of information, an amount is deemed to have been paid, just as much as though it were paid in cash, if it was credited or set apart to the taxpayer without any substantial limitation or restriction as to the time or manner of payment or condition upon which payment is to be made; and which was made available to him so that he may draw it at any time and its receipt was thus brought within his own control and disposition.

Both domestic corporations (chartered within the United States) and resident foreign corporations are required to make a separate report on Form 1099, of dividends or distributions out of earnings, for each shareholder who is an individual (citizen or resident of the United States), a resident fiduciary, or a resident partnership any member of which is a citizen or resident, who was paid $100 or more during 1943.

No. 49

Addition to the Tax for Delay in Filing Returns

If an income tax return is not made and filed within the time prescribed by law, or prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in pursuance of law, a certain percentage of the amount of the tax is required to be added to the tax.

For failure to file a timely income tax return, the amount to be added to the tax is 5 per cent if the delay is for not more than 30 days, with an additional 5 per cent for each additional 30 days or fraction thereof during which failure to file a return continues, not to exceed a total of 25 per cent. This addition will not be imposed, however, if the taxpayer can show, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that the delay was due to a reasonable cause and not to willful neglect.

A taxpayer who files a tardy return and wishes to avoid the addition to the tax for delinquency must make an affirmative showing of all facts relied on as a reasonable cause for failure to file the return on time, in the form of an affidavit which should be attached to the return. Alleged ignorance of the law is not a reasonable cause for delinquency.

If an extension of time for filing is desired, the request for the extension should be submitted to the collector in ample time so that if, for any reason, the extension is not granted, the return can still be filed on time.

Since employers are required to file with the Bureau of Internal Revenue a duplicate of the "Employee's Receipt" furnished each employee on Form W-2, showing how much income tax has been withheld during 1943, and since other persons making substantial payments to individuals for interest, rent, annuities, etc., on which income tax is not withheld, must file information returns on Form 1099, showing the amount of the payments made taxpayers should make every effort to file their returns within the time prescribed by law and thus avoid the possibility of the additions to the tax being made for delay in filing.

Note: These are the last of the articles to be presented in Your Federal Income Tax series. Originally it was stated that there would be 54 articles, but through condensation and consolidation the number has been reduced in order to complete presentation early enough for readers' use.

British Reverse Lend-Lease Adds Up To $1,356,000,000

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—British reverse Lend-Lease aid to the United States in the United Kingdom through Dec. 31, 1943, was approximately $1,356,000,000, Sir John Anderson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons today.

In a written reply to a question he said this total was made up of about $544,000,000 in capital installations, $532,000,000 in goods and services and $280,000,000 in transportation services.

He said the tentative figures for the last quarter of 1943 showed Britain transferring goods and shipping services at the rate of about $736,000,000 annually, compared with the previous rate of about $496,000,000. These totals included little of the aid extended the United States in overseas countries, Sir John added, and none of the goods shipped to the United States.

The value of supplies went to Russia up to Sept. 30, 1943, was about $800,000,000, he said.

Boston Stocks

March 9

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	110⅝	110½	110½	110⅝
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅜	33¼	33⅜

Fiction—Puzzles—Mail—Crafts

For Young People

Let Us Help You With Your Hobbies

A Thursday Page

The Roof Tree

By Cornelia Meigs

Author of "Vanished Island," "Call of the Mountain," "The Scarlet Oak," etc.

Chapter Five

The hearth fire brought one result at once, for the very next morning they had guests. Joseph Hewett had said sourly that there was only one family beyond the Moores; he must not have caught sight of that single house on the far hillside or perhaps he had only heard of it. Five miles south it stood, a long log cabin, on a lower hillside than the Randalls' and set among pine trees. It was, by that much, nearer to roads and neighbors; its owners, Joel and Joanna Hamilton, had been a little less bold than the Randalls when they came to build it three years ago. In the busy spring season there had been no exchange of visits, but today plump Mrs. Hamilton had got her husband to spare the horse, the cart and the time to bring her down one trail and up another, and stop before their doorstone.

Welcome Guests

"We saw the light from your house last night for the first time; it didn't show from where you were sleeping before. So I made sure you were ready for visitors," she was saying as she got down heavily from the cart. "So I just put together a few things. Here are some apples we still had in the cellar from last year, and potatoes." She began taking out bags and bundles and piling them in the girls' arms. "I knew you had hens and two cows and I wondered were you taught to make butter and cheese, or does your extra milk and cream go to waste? So in case you wanted to make cheese I brought rennet. And there was the stone churn I don't use any more because it works a little too hard for my hands. I brought that." Her husband got down from the cart after her, smiled at them shyly and went out at once to help Alan Randall get logs down the hill.

His wife, after surveying the space that was to be a kitchen in the new house, immediately set everything in a gay bustle as she began instructing the girls. Elizabeth had made butter, but neither of them had ever known anything about cheese. It was not hard to learn. And they had actually forgotten to bring a churn. Joanna Hamilton's busy kindness filled the whole of the day, while the girls ran hither and thither getting things to show her, and following out her directions.

She told them just how to make butter, although there was no time to try the churn. They separated curds and whey and squeezed the yellow cheese in bags as she instructed them. And between instructions she poured forth a stream of cheerful, friendly talk such as they had not heard for all the weeks of their solitary living on the mountainside.

"What did Joseph Hewett mean," Becky asked her at last, "when he said that we would never succeed here and that the venture would come to a hard end?"

"There are many indeed that go out to make a home in the wilderness and come dragging back, with everything lost, even their courage and spirit, and there are many that never come back at all," Joanna Hamilton said, though her tone had lost none of its cheer. "There is always hardship and always danger at your very door when you live as we do, and there is no use in denying it. You need not try to keep out of trouble, for that is impossible; you can only try to face it with courage and a quick wit, and so come out the master in the end. When you found the moose in your garden, now, you could not leave him there, for he would have destroyed all the good food for which you have such great need. Yet it was not so easy to drive an angry bull moose from his grazing as it is to wave your arms and say 'Shoo' to a spotted cow. Now is it?"

"No," Becky agreed, "it is not."

"There'll not be many quiet moments, not until you get really settled," she told them, "and that takes the better part of a year. And sometime, somewhere, during that first twelve months, you are like to live through your great adventure, the one you tell your grandchildren about. When you have bested that, then you can send word to Joseph Hewett that he is indeed quite wrong. I like your father's spirit, and I like yours, too. Never lose it, never for a minute, no matter what comes."

Becky's First Attempt

After she was gone, there was much talk about—her kindness, her shrewdly good advice, of all she had tried to teach them in the short space of a day. The next morning, Becky jumped up earlier even than usual, for she was all eagerness to try her hand at churning. At breakfast their father said, "My grandmother used to make butter out of sweet cream, and without salt. I have never tasted anything that could compare with it."

"That is the kind of butter I intend to churn," said Becky firmly.

She poured in the cream, of which they had an abundance, and set herself to what she knew would be a long task. Up and down, up and down went the dasher, with a fringe of white splattered cream appearing around the mouth of the tall churn. Up and down, up and down, surely butter comes more quickly than this, up and down. Mrs. Hamilton had a charm which one repeated in obstinate cases, "Come, butter, come." Becky tried it, but it did not seem to do much good. Elizabeth had set bread to rise the night before and now was busy baking the smooth oval loaves, and so could give no assistance. The splasher went slower and slower as though Becky were forcing it up and down in a bed of glue. No wonder Mrs. Hamilton had said that it was too hard.

"Come, Butter, Come"

Becky did not know that it takes longer to make butter out of sweet cream than sour; she did not know how thick the cream becomes. Suddenly there was a change; instead of the muffled beat of the dasher, there was a loud splashing, as though she had gone all the way back to the beginning again. Ruefully she took off the top to the churn and peered in, then raised a delighted cry, "Elizabeth, it's come!" There indeed was the yellow creamy mass and the white buttermilk. She had really made butter.

It was at that moment that she raised her head and saw that they had a visitor once again. The boy Anoto had come across the grass, quite boldly this time, as though that experience in the garden had made them at least acquaintances.

"Look at my butter," Becky kept saying excitedly, forgetting that he could not understand. She pressed the buttermilk out of it,

The Story Starts Here

Alan Randall and his daughters, Elizabeth and Becky, had celebrated the setting of the hearthstone in their new home with a fire of faggots and pine. Far from their native Massachusetts they had traveled, in Colonial days, to a remote New Hampshire hillside, where Alan Randall had dreamed for years of establishing a home in the wilderness. Far from other settlers, they had seen only a dark-skinned boy, who had watched them from the woods several times and led them to the abandoned garden that Becky had taken for her own.

as Joanna Hamilton had said she must do, then ran to get one of Elizabeth's new warm loaves and cut off the end of fresh crust. She spread it with her butter, and held it out to Anoto. He took it. A slow smile broke over his face. "Good," he said. "Good." Then he stood staring at her, as though he were as astonished as she that he had known the right word.

The fact that he had spoken a word in English seemed to trouble him, even to alarm him. He stood staring at Becky blankly for a moment, then turned on his heel and went away. This time he did not disappear like a shadow in the forest, he walked slowly down the long slope, but he never turned his head or looked back.

When her father came home, Becky was praised and congratulated for her wonderful butter, but she was full of puzzled thought and scarcely heard.

When they were sitting by the fire that night Becky asked her father directly, "Do you think that boy could be somebody—somebody like us?"

"It could be true," her father said. "It may be so without his even knowing it. He may believe that it is only curiosity that has brought him to stay behind when the others have gone far away, to hang about this place and watch the ways of white men. But it is possible that he is really lonely for his own kind."

"And could he come to live as we do in time, do you think?" Elizabeth asked.

"Of that I am even less sure," Alan Randall answered. "He may think that he likes the wild free life he has led for all his growing years. He is a boy now, but in a year of two more he will be a warrior, and what a warrior is forced to do among his people is almost too hard a thing for Christian folk to think about. We might be able to win him to our ways, but it must be gently done."

Becky drew a deep breath. "How long ago was Deerfield?" she asked.

Her father looked at her keenly. "That last and worst time was before you were born, little daughter," he said. "But he might have been a boy of four when such a thing happened. Yes, that might account for it all."

Returning a Visit

It was not so very many days later that they went to return Joanna Hamilton's visit, for Becky wanted to show the butter she had made, and Elizabeth had knitted a red wool scarf for her. And almost the first question that Becky asked, for her mind was so full of one thing, was, "Mistress Hamilton, do you know anything about Deerfield? Do you by chance know anyone who lives there?"

"Why, bless me, Joel comes from Deerfield way, and he has an aunt and uncle living there now. Why do you ask, child?"

Becky explained what they thought about Anoto, while Joanna listened, her kindly face full of interest. "I haven't seen the boy in all the years I have lived here," she said. "He must have come into these parts lately and have taken special interest in your household here. He looks to be about seventeen, you say? Yes, that would make the time come right, just as your father said. He might have been carried away and been too small to remember. I will see that Joel sends a letter to his Uncle Daniel to ask if that might be. Joel is going to journey down country sometime in the next month. But who can tell when he would get an answer?"

It was the next day that Becky got up betimes, hurried through her breakfast and left Elizabeth to finish. It was Becky's turn to do her share of the washing. She shouldered the basket and went down the hill to the brook, for she had found what she thought to be an ideal place for doing it.

At a turn of the stream was a big flat stone which gave her a place to kneel and dip her clothes into swift deep water. It was icy cold, but her hands had got used to it, and she dabbled the shirts and dresses and petticoats up and down, singing as she worked. Loud in her ears was the sound of rushing water, for just beyond the turn, out of sight behind the jutting rocks, was the high cascade where the brook went over a fall and plunged in white spray to the pool below. Her thoughts were as busy as her hands.

Swept With the Current

"Mistress Joanna Hamilton was a good friend and a good teacher, but she must be wrong about some things," Becky was thinking. What she had said about there being hardship and danger everywhere, why that surely was a mistake. What hardship was there in kneeling on a stone in the bright summer sunshine and washing clothes in the clear, clean water. What did unfortunate people do who did not have a rapid, beautiful stream in which to do their washing? How delicate the ripples were as they flowed out from under her hands. Was that even a fish venturing up to see what she was doing? She leaned a little too far forward, lost her balance and went in, the water rising cold and close around her.

She was laughing as she came up and reached for the edge of the big stone. What a joke to tell Elizabeth. She could not quite reach the rock, the water ran more swiftly than she had thought. She stretched out her hand to clutch a tree root, but was carried past. Suddenly, the sound of water was deafening in her ears; she was swept round the turn in the white churning current. She could do nothing against its strength as it carried her headlong down between the rocks and over the fall.

(To be continued next Thursday.)

Through courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City

"Early Snow," by G. Glen Newell, N. A.

Our Pup in the Snow

When he was born the earth was warm and green,
This is the first snow he has ever seen.
He sniffs and shows his curious surprise
At frosty feathers floating from the skies;
He takes a taste, then laps a little up
And barks "Good morning" to a neighbor's pup.
He runs in circles, next he tries a roll,
Then shakes himself and seeks his drinking bowl,
But turns disgusted from its crust of ice.
Deciding that such weather isn't nice
He quits the out-door world, turned white and strange,
To have a nap beneath the kitchen range.

MARJORIE WOODY SCOTT

Good News of Books

Book Reviews

Wandering Painters

Although Ilse Bischoff has illustrated many books for young people, "Painter's Coach" (Longmans, Green & Co., New York. $2.25) is her first story. Perhaps it was her own knowledge of an artist's difficulties and enthusiasm that suggested this entertaining story of a traveling portrait painter and his family. There were many such who journeyed through the New England countryside after the Revolution. For a night's lodging or a few dollars they would paint the farmer and his wife or the landlord at the inn, turning out those naïve spontaneous portraits we call American Primitives.

Self-taught Nathaniel Dunton is one of these itinerant artists, happy and boastful as he wanders gypsy fashion in the gaily decorated coach drawn by old Lento. His son Tom has true talent and a real desire to study. A chance meeting with Gilbert Stuart, who recognizes the boy's integrity, brings opportunity and changes life for Tom and his sister. The book is illustrated by Berkeley Williams, Jr.

Escape Into Adventure

"The Picts and the Martyrs" (The Macmillan Co., New York. $2.50) is another of Arthur Ransome's ever welcome stories in the "Swallows" and "Amazons" series. If you have read the others you will know just what sort of delightful adventure to expect. Just the minute you start to look at the maps (the hut in the woods, the lake, the spot where Timothy leaves his boat, Amazon River and Lookout Post) you begin to feel sure you will enjoy another tale of camping and sailing and adventure in the Lake district, but you will not possibly be able to guess all the complications that arise when Mrs. Blackett goes away and a deplorable Great Aunt (she was in Swallowdale too) arrives all unannounced to take charge.

Dick and Dorothy were there. Mother had invited them, but Great Aunt would not approve. So the D's decide to hide out, vanish like the ancient Picts, and Nancy and Peggy become Martyrs . . . little ladies "for an awful ten days . . . but worth it." It would not be fair to tell any more of the plot, but the minute you learn that Old Cook is going to help with provisions and Jacky the farmboy will lend a hand, and when you find the diagram of the new boat "Scarab," well . . . you just know it is going to be a perfect addition to your favorite series—and it is.

In the Old South

"The Five Gold Sovereigns," by Florence Choate and Elizabeth Curtis (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $2), is a gracious and authentic picture of tidewater Virginia when young Tom Jefferson was just turning thirty. It is the time of his marriage to lovely Martha Skipton. All his fame still lies ahead.

Impulsive, warm-hearted Anne Farnsworth is the central character of the story. Through her lively doings we become well acquainted with life on the big plantation near Williamsburg and learn unconsciously what it meant, in those early days, to be an American. Anne's first gold sovereign is spent to rescue the tiny slave boy Yazu. Because she must accept responsibility for him, Anne herself begins to grow up. How she is persuaded to earn her birthday coins and how she finally spends them for the cause of liberty is the story's secret. Most of this fine story appeared serially on the page For Young People last summer, and readers will enjoy it in its complete form.

Meet the Stars

"The Star Finder," by Harry M. Neely (Smith and Durrell, Inc., New York. $2.75), is a pleasant practical introduction to the heavens. The emphasis is on the use of stars in celestial navigation. First we are told "why." Then we are shown "how." There are plentiful clear diagrams by Gordon Reekie and some fine photographs showing sextants and octants in use. Last of all, we come to six large star charts to be detached, pinpricked, and held in front of a flashlight so that we can seem to bring the starry heavens right into our own room for study.

This is a book to be read slowly, and page by page. Then you are ready to meet the stars and to prepare your sky map. Use the book as Mr. Neely suggests. He is very insistent that it be studied gradually and thoroughly and that only one map be made at a time. But his instructions are so full of imagination and so clear that it will not be "study" but fun, and a rich reward for a lifetime.

Just suppose that, far inland in Africa beyond Lake Akwa (aqua), there lies a land where Romans, lost to the world for two thousand years, still keep to their ancient life and customs. This is the fascinating background of "Great Caesar's Ghost" by Manning Coles (Doubleday, Doran and Co., Inc., New York. $2). The author is well known as a writer of adult adventure stories. This, his first tale for young people, is swift moving, casual, at moments slangy, with a "wizard" plot as Jack Liss would probably say. Jack's father is a great archeologist at the British Museum. When he hears that the missing half of a bracelet once owned by Julius Caesar has been found in the African jungle, he sets out to solve this mystery.

Julie Finds a Career

"A Window for Julie" is a good addition to the lengthening shelf of stories which tell of the present day and girls and jobs. This well written vocational novel is set in a great department store. Designing windows was what Julie really wanted as a career. She is wise enough to take whatever is offered, and finds, to her surprise, that other jobs in the store finally helped her to her goal. Phyllis A. Whitney, the author, knows stores and life behind the scenes. She also knows people and how to work amiably with them. There are very human young people in this book. It may well help girls who read it to a better understanding of their own problems (Houghton, Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.00).

Tales of a Cobbler's Son

We are fortunate in this new edition of "Andersen's Fairy Tales" (The Heritage Press, New York $3.00) so sympathetically selected and translated by a fellow Dane, Jean Hersholt (yes, the very Jean Hersholt who is star of radio and screen) has the largest collection of Andersen's writings anywhere in the world . . . all sorts of editions in all languages.

He has worked a long time on this translation for American readers and has written a perfectly delightful introduction to tell us more about the poor cobbler's son whose own life was like a fairy tale. Fritz Kredel's illustrations are scattered through the book, simply drawn, softly coloured, very appealing. The Heritage Press may well be proud of this book.

Frances C. Darling

Any Rags Today?

Do you have an attic or a rag bag? The Government needs wiping rags to use in industry and military work. Will you help your family and your neighbors collect rags and old pieces of cloth, please? Of course no one should turn into rags any clothing that can be used again. If you have any clothes that will not be needed they can be used for foreign countries.

Plans are being made for local salvaging committees to be formed. You can take your rags and old clothing there, and they will be shipped to the proper places.

When you are cleaning out supplies like this, there is always the chance of finding hidden treasures, things you have forgotten you had—something that reminds you of good times, perhaps. There is a saying that the closed hand cannot receive. When you clear out your old things and pass them on to active good use, you make room for new things to come in. If you have never known the joy of a good house cleaning, you have really missed a wonderful experience!

Dorothy Emerson

State 4-H Club Agent, Maryland

Inquiry Is Due Into Report Of Big Ship Profit

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Representative Louis J. Capozzoli (D) of New York said today a House Merchant Marine Subcommittee will investigate reports that "inordinate profits" are being made by operators of some government-owned merchant shipbuilding yards under contract with the Maritime Commission.

Mr. Capozzoli is Chairman of the committee which includes Representatives J. Hardin Peterson (D) of Florida; Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington; Richard J. Welch (R) of California and Michael J. Bradley (R) of Michigan.

The New Yorker said the investigation is being made on the basis of figures, developed by the full committee's investigators, which indicated large profits by yards with only nominal investment of private capital.

These, he said, contrasted sharply with comparatively modest profits by some shipyards with large investments of private capital.

"We intend," Mr. Capozzoli said, "to disclose the facts about every such government-financed yard in the country, and no operator of such a yard should have any hesitancy in making his records public."

He said public hearings probably will begin within two weeks.

Virginia Planning Public Betterments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., March 9—Plans for the expenditure of many millions of dollars on public improvements by Virginia cities and towns are being revealed as a result of current survey being conducted by the Postwar Planning Committee of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee, which is headed by Fred W. McWane, of Lynchburg, is canvassing the entire States to ascertain just what is contemplated by the political subdivisions of the State in the way of postwar public improvements.

The survey is being made in co-operation with the Virginia State Planning Board, which has prepared material on 16 of the larger municipalities in the State. Mr. McWane's volunteers are now personally visiting 7 other communities.

To date reports have been filed by 29 towns, Mr. McWane revealed.

The Committee reports that literally scores of new waterworks, sewer projects, street improvement plans, new public buildings, and facilities of every type are being planned.

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CLASSIFIED (Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

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Summer Camps for boys and girls are advertised on the Page for Children of The Christian Science Monitor, Mondays, and on the Page For Young People, Thursdays. If you do not see the advertisement you are looking for, use the coupon below, and we will send you all the information we can.

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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept., The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston 15, Mass.

Tech Cage Tourney Draws Well at Garden

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Boston Garden officials are seriously considering promotion of college and professional basketball—as the building of their new $5,000 floor clearly indicates—the venture should be a success. This much is plain from the enthusiasm engendered by fans attending the 19th annual Tech interscholastic tourney at the North Station sports palace this week.

Director Henry McCarthy was amazed at the 7,786 paying customers who viewed yesterday's opening proceedings. "Twice as many as I expected," was his comment. Acting Garden Manager Tom Kanaly looked pleased as Punch. "Looks good," he said with a smile.

16 Schools

Of course it could be pointed out that altogether 16 schools—scattered from Provincetown to Newburyport and all with their special rooters—were taking part in the tournament, and that with the field cut down to eight for today's semifinals and due to be cut to four teams for Saturday night's finals, the crowd may diminish somewhat. Yet there is no doubt that sufficient interest is being displayed at these high school games to justify a gamble with the higher-class play of collegians and pros.

Four teams today were left in the Class B and Class A sections after more than eight solid hours of play yesterday. In Class B, Framingham defeated unbeaten Provincetown 40-39; Belmont nosed out Newburyport 28-26; Braintree contributed the most lopsided win over Story High of Manchester 50-16; and Lexington got by Methuen 34-22. Class A results last night found New Bedford eliminating Haverhill 43-30; Medford putting out the defending champions, Attleboro, 42-35; Waltham beating Brockton 35-26; and favored Somerville outpointing North Quincy 39-24.

Today's Pairings

This afternoon's pairings in Class B find Framingham going against Belmont and Braintree facing Lexington. In tonight's Class A battles, which will begin at 8 p. m., New Bedford will meet Waltham, and Somerville will take on Medford immediately after the conclusion of the first game.

The new Garden floor proved satisfactory to all hands—or rather feet—and the coaches and players found favor with the timing clock which kept them accurately informed of the progress of the games. The glass backboards behind the baskets, which did not block vision, made even seats on the end desirable.

The caliber of basketball in some instances was good, in other cases spotty, due mainly to tournament "jitters." What some of the teams did surprised even their own coaches, one of whom declared after a particularly bad first half, "Why, I never before even saw that system my boys used, let alone coach it."

Thrilling Finish

Most thrilling finish of the day was contributed in the opening game, in which Framingham spotted Provincetown an 11-point lead, 39-28, going into the final eight-minute period, and then scored 12 points while keeping the P-Towners scoreless to win 40-39. "Most thrilling game in my 19 years at Framingham," said Coach Jack Daniels, the former Holy Cross baseball star.

All in all the competition was keen, the boys dead serious, and the spectators on edge. Garden officials have a right to be optimistic.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers traded Babe Dahlgren to Phillies for Al Glossop and Lloyd Waner.

Three Years Ago

Commissioner K. M. Landis rescinded new waiver rule governing return of purchased players to minor leagues.

Five Years Ago

Patty Berg given first defeat of winter season in Belleair semifinals.

Eleven Major Leaguers Accept 1944 Contracts

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Eleven more major league baseball players put their names on the dotted line of 1944 contracts, two more were given 4-F draft classifications, two others were called for preinduction physical examinations and Catcher Hal Wagner of the Philadelphia A's announced plans of becoming a part-time performer, as spring training sessions loomed up only four days away.

While the clubs were getting generally satisfying news, Pitcher Jim Bagby of the Cleveland Indians was continuing his personal feud with Manager Lou Boudreau by asking for "voluntary retirement for the duration."

Vice-President Roger Peckinpaugh of the Indians said he hadn't received any request from Bagby, but "if Jim wants to retire, all we can do is put our O. K. on it and pass it along to Judge Landis."

Bagby was outspoken in his dissatisfaction as he applied for an examination for the Merchant Marine, although many "name" players still are outside the fold. Here are the latest developments:

American League

NEW YORK—President Ed Barrow of the Yankees announced that all players, signed or unsigned, were welcome at the Atlantic City camp in a sharp reversal of usual procedure. Signed contracts of Pitchers Atley Donald, Floyd Bevens and Johnny Johnson were received along with one from Coach Art Fletcher. Outfielder Russ Derry was reported "frozen" on his farm for the season.

BOSTON—Pitcher Dick Newsome ordered to report for preinduction examination March 13 by San Diego, Calif., board, planned to ask transfer to Winston, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA—Wagner said he would stay in Philadelphia war plant, catch home games and make A's week-end trips to New York and Washington.

ST. LOUIS—Vernon Stephens rejected by armed services because of bad knee.

CHICAGO—Pitcher Lee Ross signed contract, bringing White Sox list to 20 satisfied athletes.

DETROIT—Paul Trout reported six days in advance of training routine at Evansville, Ind., received word to report Friday for draft physical and traveled on to Detroit. Trout had been reclassified 1-A Feb. 9.

National League

NEW YORK — Giants announced nine-game exhibition schedule, including special Red Cross benefit tilt with Yankees at Polo Grounds, April 13. Signed pitcher Walter Ockey, 23, a six-footer discharged from the Army, who won 13 games for Milford, Del., in class D in 1941.

BOSTON — Outfielder Charles Workman signed contract.

PHILADELPHIA — Pitchers Dick Barrett, Julius Homokay of Utica, N. Y., Eastern League club, and Charley Schanz of San Diego, Calif., Pacific Coast League club, all right-handers, signed contracts. Johns Hopkins denounced Phils and "demanded suitable satisfaction" for stealing Blue Jay nickname. Owner Bob Carpenter quipped, "When did Johns Hopkins ever win a ball game?"

ST. LOUIS—Whitey Kurowski, regular third baseman, came to terms with Cardinals in phone converation.

PITTSBURGH—Infielder Pete Corcarart signed.

CHICAGO—Outfielder Dominic Dallesandro announced he had been rejected by the Army and classified 4-F due to head injury.

Frank Leahy To Show Grid Movie To Men Overseas

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP) — Frank Leahy, Notre Dame football coach, will show America's overseas soldiers "How the Irish lost as well as how they won," on his imminent 90-day tour of war front camps for the USO.

Leahy, here awaiting his overseas assignment, said he was taking a film on "1943 highlights of Notre Dame football," to show the boys.

"The film," he said, "shows all the scoring plays in the Notre Dame games, as well as the plays leading up to the touchdowns. Yes, we even have the scoring plays in the Great Lakes game, in which the Sailors beat us."

Leahy said he would give a sports talk to accompany the film, and would wind up his programs with a question and answer period.

"The USO hasn't told me when I'm going or where I'm going," the Irish mentor said, "but I'm sure I'll enjoy every minute of the trip. I'll be gone 90 days, and I hope I can find a few football players over there. We could use 'em at Notre Dame next fall, for I'll be back in time to coach the team again."

Notes on The Sports Front

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—It isn't the holdouts as much as the holdups that are worrying baseball club owners. . . . The demands of players have risen so that some minor leaguers advocate lifting the salary limits so they can load their squads up to the player limit . . . At Buffalo John Stiglmeier recently figured out that if he paid 19 players all they wanted, he'd have a monthly pay roll of $10,000 in a league with an $8,500 limit . . . And for that matter, the International League even has three umpire holdouts . . . Lieut. Col. Red Friesell has applied for reinstatement as a National Football League referee . . . Must be expecting a short war . . . The Houston, Texas, Gun Club, which ran trapshoots for 28 years, has shut down. No ammunition.

* * *

Bobo Newsom: "You spend the first six years in baseball learning how to pitch and the next six years wishing you'd known it from scratch."

* * *

The Tigers' Jack Zeller wonders why Michigan doesn't hold a State high school baseball tournament and offers to donate Briggs Stadium, handle the expenses of the teams, and furnish equipment for such an event . . . Johnny Fulton, the No. 2 drawing card of the indoor track season (Gil Dodds is No. 1), passed up the intercollegiate meet last Saturday because he "wanted to get his mind off track." . . . Ernie Calverley of Rhode Island State averaged 26.7 points a game for the basketball season . . . Earl Hilligan, the American League publicitor, says his circuit has ordered fewer baseballs this year than in other seasons . . . "You saw where Luke Appling is in the Army, didn't you?" Earl explains. "All we did was subtract the number of foul balls he knocked into the stands last year.

* * *

Capt. Tommy Fields of the Marine Paratroopers, former star Maryland runner, had to come all the way back from Bougainville to gain permanent possession of a trophy he won at the Catholic U. games in 1941 . . . Home on leave, Tommy was given the trophy for making the best time for the 1,000-yard run over a three-year span . . . The Fort Sheridan, Ill., WACS have invited a girls' basketball team from Mexico to play a game at the post . . . Marine Sergeant Joe Myslinski, somewhere in the Pacific, claims the credit for his brother Casper becoming All America center for Army . . . When he finished grade school, Cas wanted to go to work, Joe explains, "but I told him he couldn't make the high school second team—and he's still showing me how wrong I was."

NCAA Hoop Field Filled With Iowa And Catholic U.

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—The post-season basketball field has been filled with the selection of Catholic University and Iowa State to compete in the N. C. A. A. tournament.

Catholic will battle with Temple, Ohio State, and Dartmouth in the eastern play-offs March 24 and 25 at New York, while Iowa State joins Arkansas, Pepperdine of Los Angeles, and Iowa in the western eliminations also to be played March 24 and 25 at Kansas City.

The New York invitation tournament will be the first to get underway when Muhlenberg tackles DePaul and St. John's faces Bowling Green on March 16 at Madison Square Garden. Other first-round games on March 20 pit Canisius against Oklahoma Aggies and Kentucky against Utah.

China High School Girl Tallies Often

CHINA, Texas, March 9 (AP)—There is considerable fuss and flurry when a basketball player rolls up 500 points in a season, but Barbara Self, 16-year-old forward of China High School's unbeaten Clippers, gets that many in 15 games.

Barbara has played in 34 this year and averaged 34 points per game for a total of 1,156. And she still has four games to go.

The Clippers have won 66 straight games and have taken 74 out of their last 75.

Beasley Moves

MEMPHIS, March 9 (AP)—Lieut. Johnny Beasley, 1942 World Series hero of the St. Louis Cardinals, reports to the fourth ferrying group here for temporary duty as athletic officer.

Officials said Beasley, who has been stationed at Nashville, would replace Lieut. Herb Baumsten, while the latter is attending special service officers school.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	33	4	7	73	202	93
Detroit	23	16	6	52	191	158
Chicago	21	19	4	46	161	165
Toronto	20	22	4	44	190	168
Boston	17	24	5	39	200	239
New York	6	35	4	16	155	276

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Cornell 52, Sampson Naval Training Station 45.

New York U. 56, City College (NY) 46.

St. John's C. 55, Brooklyn C. 42.

Southwest

Will Rogers Field 49, Fort Sill Reception Center 37.

Sheppard Field Eagles 6, Union Valley (Okla.) Independents 33.

West

San Diego Marine Corps Base 53, Dow Chemical 39.

Intermountain AAU at Ogden, Utah

Logan Collegians 36, Clearfield Navy 29.

West

Hill Field 46, Hale Brothers 37.

West Jordan Athletic Club 45, Bank Smokery (Ogden) 30.

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(Continued from previous page)

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11:00 A. M.-2:30 P. M.
No Liquor Served

BUFFALO, N. Y.
MacLEOD'S
Better-Than-Good-Luncheon
Evening Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner
82 West Chippewa St., Near Delaware

GREAT NECK, L. I., N. Y.
Manion's Restaurant
Delicious Luncheons and Dinners
Tasty Sandwiches Homemade Pastry
38 MIDDLE NECK ROAD, GREAT NECK

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Smith Brothers Restaurant
Open daily year round 13 Market Street
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M. 65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

PORTSMOUTH N. H.
For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the
BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
106 Congress Street
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses

HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St. Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

BALTIMORE PHOTO & BLUE PRINT CO.
211 E. Baltimore St. Baltimore Md.
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-MURALS
For decorative purposes—Consult us

Martindale Employment Service
PLAZA 2772
First National Bank Building
Light and Redwood Streets
Specializing in
Office and Technical Placements
Women's Dept. Miss Murray van Martindale
Men's Dept.—E. J. Herman
Licensed Employment Agent

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Specialized Shops
for
Men, Women, Boys
STEEFEL BROS.
82 STATE STREET
ALBANY, N. Y.

SPRING FLOWERS
for Birthdays
and Anniversaries
Danker
121 North Pearl Street

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

A CHARGE ACCOUNT
Gives you the use of our convenient
easy-to-use CHARGA-PLATE
Whitney's
Albany's Largest Store

Muhlfelder's
55 NORTH PEARL STREET, ALBANY
Millinery—Shoes—Accessories
Wearing Apparel

G. V. & F. W. CAMERON
Glass
Hardware Paint
284 Central Avenue, Albany, N. Y.

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Auburn 2006-J. Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harry F. Allen and Company
FINE FOOTWEAR
144 Genesee Street Auburn, N. Y.

Spring Clean Up Starts
Buy your Devoe Paints—Now
Smith & Pearson, Inc.
PHONE 21
AUBURN

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
Cakes—Cookies
Danish Pastries
Everything Is Delicious

Towne Stationery and Luncheonette
31 So. Grand Ave. Tel. Baldwin 8302, 9402
LUNCHEON SUGGESTIONS
We serve a quick light Breakfast reasonable
Louis Sherry
ICE CREAM SERVED EXCLUSIVELY
At Towne's in Baldwin

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a difference"
21 So. Grand Ave. Baldwin 1614

BINGHAMTON

Customed Slip-Covers
Mrs. Mary Niel, Binghamton's most noted designer and maker of furniture slip-covers, now works for McLean's exclusively. Stop in today, select fabrics for your spring decorating, and leave orders now to have your slip-covers made by her.
McLEAN'S

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
Roofing and Siding Applied
Asphalt and Asbestos
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
Dial 41592 11 Chestnut St.

"If It's Clean—It's Odorless"
AMERICAN DRY CLEANING CO.
Dial 2-3070 50 Walnut St.

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5021 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
Vitality
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
Phone TUCKAHOE 1393

JAMES C. NOBLE
FIREPROOF STORAGE
39 MILBURN STREET
Moving—Crating—Shipping
Tel. BRonxville 2-4044 Tel. Scarsdale 711

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Ll 4850. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ANTHRACITE
Egg, Stove and Nut, $14.44
75c Discount C.O.D.
Price subject to change without notice

Dustless coal is the logical fuel to buy. Housewives appreciate it because it means a clean basement, a clean house and clean clothes. It means less smoke and more heat—no dust—no muss—no fuss.
J. O. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
Marion at Elmwood Delaware 3300

BUFFALO, N. Y.
GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

CUSTOM TAILORED
SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Men
SAMUEL BLOOM, Inc.
130 Delaware Ave. Opp. Hotel Statler

L. HORA CLOCK CO.
Agency for
LONGINES and WITTNAUER WATCHES and CLOCKS
Our Budget Plan is made for your convenience
1558 Main Street GA. 3860

Expert Permanents
Curls soft but firm—haircut easy to care for.
Dubonnet BEAUTY SALON
UNiversity 3780
389 Parkside Avenue
In the Heart of the West Side

ERCKERT'S ELMWOOD FLOWER SHOP
Flowers Fresh and Beautiful
976 Elmwood Ave., Lincoln 0947, 0948
CORNER BIDWELL PARKWAY

Utica Flower Shop
Complete
FLOWER Service
OPEN EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS
GRant 5381
Utica at Elmwood

CORTLAND

CHRISTMAS CLUB THRIFTIES
GIVEN WITH EACH PURCHASE
BURGESS

ELMHURST

General Insurance
W. B. DICKINSON
Specialized Service
Best American Stock Companies
43-26 91st Place NE. 9-4116

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
GOLD CROSS Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
Florsheim Shoes
for Men
X-Ray Fitting
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 9-5694. Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Featuring
Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
NUNN-BUSH SHOES FOR MEN
MAC FRIEDLANDER
formerly with FASHION SHOE SHOP
38-03 Main Street FL. 3-8457

ARTHUR **BERGER** CLEANERS Inc.
FL. 9-0092
N. ROSS Mgr.
Dyeing—Tailoring—Valet Service
FUR CLEANING and REPAIRING
WEAVING Northern Blvd. at 163rd St.

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
BAIER LUSTGARTEN FLORIST, Inc.
159-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. IN. 3-4444 and 4445

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Boulevard 8-7865. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCHULTE'S
LUNCHEON
SODA FOUNTAIN
Nuts and Candies
Home Made Ice Cream
72-11 AUSTIN STREET
BOulevard 8-9425 Open Sundays

EASTER TOYS
EASTER CARDS
Educational Games
Lending Library for Adults and Children
THE BOOK BAR
Continental Ave., Opp. Forest Hills Theater

GRAY'S
Housewares Gifts
Dinnerware
Expert Picture Framing
Table Pads Made to Order
110-88 Queens Bo.. at 75th Ave.
Phone Boulevard 8-6020

FREEPORT

Spring Pretties
Dressy Suits—Casual and After-Five Dresses, Sports Coats and Suits
Betty Dee
Clothes for the Discriminating Miss and Woman
45 So. Main St.
FREEPORT 5999

FREEPORT—Bellmore

VILLAGE PHARMACY
AUGUST FREITAG, Ph.G., Prop.
Bedford and Wilson Aves., Bellmore, N. Y
Phone: WANTAGH 1329
HALLMARK GREETING CARDS for All Occasions
Cardani French Ice Cream and Milk Sherbets

GLOVERSVILLE

New Spring Foot Rest
ENNA JETTICK and BETTY BARRETT SHOES
On very comfortable lasts that also please the eye.
CHARLES W. BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

Featuring scores of the newest Easter Fashions on our fashion floor. If you want to be smartly dressed in the Easter Parade select your wardrobe at the
MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

GREAT NECK

GILLIAR DRUG CO.
Hydrox Ice Cream
Delicious Chocolates
Perfumes—Cosmetics
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

HARRIETTE LIGETY
Corseliere Lingerie and House Coats
95 Middle Neck Road
G. N. 1680 GREAT NECK

MURPHY'S Storage Warehouse
Moving—Shipping—Packing
Fireproof Vaults
Phone Great Neck 549

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 5246-J. Hours daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MIRSCHEL
Lumber & Supply Corp.
Building Materials
Redwood Lumber and Greenhouse Specialties
Hempstead Turnpike near Nassau Blvd.
Phone Hempstead 3141—Floral Park 5618

Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
19 Main Street Hempstead, N. Y.
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

250 Fulton Ave. Hempstead, L. I.
FRANKLIN SHOPS, Inc.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
SHOPPING HOURS
Mon.-Thurs.
10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
FRI.—NOON to 9 P. M.
SAT.—10 A. M. to 9:30 P. M.
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls
Let's All Back the Attack and Speed Our Boys to Victory

The Ideal Eating Place

Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead 1601
Lunch Dinner
SUNDAY DINNER
Let's All Back the Attack

LYONS & PETZINER
Fully Equipped Drug Store
CANDIES STATIONERY
EXQUISITE TOILETRIES
"LET'S ALL BACK THE ATTACK"
308 Front Street (opposite Main)
Hempstead 7317

Hesse
Confectionery and Tea Room
50 Main Street Hempstead 5995
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Fertilizer
Garden Tools
Jars and Rings
H. BLUMBERG & SONS
278 FRONT STREET
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

HEMPSTEAD—Mineola
MINEOLA SKATING RINK
WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
HAMMOND ORGAN AND NOVACHORD
HOME OF DANCE SKATERS
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

HOLLIS

BEST'S BAKERY
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

ITHACA

GIVE MORE IN '44
Your Red Cross Is at His Side!
Rothschild's
ESTABLISHED 1882 - INCORPORATED 1905

TELEPHONE 2761
ATWATERS
"everything to eat"
MUELLER'S SPAGHETTI

THE NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
The Dividend-Paying Company of America
Annuity, Life and Endowment Contracts
I. E. DENNIS
SENECA BUILDING

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone: HA 4-3060. Hours 9 a. m. to 12:00 noon, Mon., Wed., Fri.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Home of Smart
MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
37-47 82ND STREET
Open Evenings

FIELDS
for Women's, Children's, Infants' Wear
STORES AT
- JACKSON HEIGHTS—82nd Street
- ASTORIA—Grand at 4th Avenue
- ASTORIA—Steinway Street corner Jamaica Ave.

WHEN HUNGRY CALL
RAY'S DELICATESSEN
HAvemeyer 9-3403
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Formerly New Tip Top who has served you for 10 years.
Hot Roast Chicken and All Kinds of Meats Our Specialty
All Kinds of Salads and Sandwiches
75-18 37TH AVENUE

QUEENS RETAIL FURRIER
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
REPAIRING, CLEANING, RESTYLING
Serving This Community Since 1928
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

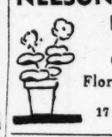
LOUISE
Millinery
READY-TO-WEAR
MADE-TO-ORDER
165-21 Hillside Avenue Rep. 9-8317

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 6-0183
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4339

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

FRIES & BURMEISTER
4th WAR LOAN
complete INSURANCE protection
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS

Cut Flowers
Floral Decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

LUNDQUIST HARDWARE
Solicits Your Business
2 So. Main St., Jamestown, N. Y.

New Spring Styles In
"GOLD CROSS SHOES
Now at Nelson's, $6.95 pr.
"Famous for 50 years as Red Cross Shoes
NELSON'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

HOSIERY
AT LOWER PRICES
IN BASEMENT
Bigelow's
ABRAHAMSON-BIGELOW COMPANY

A GOOD PLACE
to Buy
GOOD SHOES
Expert fitting, proved by X-Ray
BROSTROM-CONNER SHOE CO.
18 E. Third Street, Jamestown, N. Y.

Anderson Cleaning Works
Expert Rug and Garment Cleaning
405 No. Main Street Phone 6146

KENMORE

NIXON'S CAMERA SHOP
2811 Delaware Ave. DE. 0367
KENMORE, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
Hats and Accessories
Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings
2828 Delaware Avenue

beauty counselors
Sensible Skin Care
MRS. ELLEN GRIMMER
27 LaSalle Avenue DE-5842

Antique Lamps
Bought and Sold
ELIZABETH MEYER
75 Somerton Avenue DE-2352

KENMORE (Continued)

ALICE A. REIF
Ladies' Dresses
Hosiery
Lingerie
Sweaters Skirts
3102 Delaware Ave. De 8130
Buy War Bonds

LARCHMONT

Gracious Gifts of Enduring Beauty
Lottie C. Dillon
1930 PALMER AVENUE

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Repair **RADIO** Service
M. W. OBERMILLER
Lynbrook 8899 230 Union Ave.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.00 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

Now Showing for Spring
Boys' and Girls' Coats and Suits, Spring Dresses
I. JACOBSON & SON
28 ATLANTIC AVE., LYNBROOK, L. I.

Merrick Beauty Shop
featuring
Rilling's Permanents
182 Merrick Road Lynbrook 8223

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

CHARLES KRULL
Plumbing
Steam, Gas and Hot Water Heating—Oil Burners
65 First Street Phone Lyn 3423

MAMARONECK

General Insurance
For Quick Insurance Service
On New or Expiring Policies
Call Earl Quick
THE FRED T. WILSON CORP.
118 West Post Road Tel. Mam'k 3770

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

YORK SHOE STORES
GOLD CROSS SHOES
"In all the newest styles and materials"
$6.95
21 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
18 Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over 60 Years

Exclusive Millinery
at popular prices
Ahead in Hats
Gray Hat Shoppes
4 South Fourth Ave.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NEWBURGH

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
Arch Preserver and Vitality
for Women
Florsheim and Arch Preserver
for Men

EASTER FASHIONS
for the Whole Family
Schoonmaker's
DEPARTMENT STORES
Newburgh and Beacon, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LENOX CHINA
Jewelry
Silverware
Repairs Conscientiously Made
LENOX
D. W. SIMPSON
496 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. New Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

YOU CAN CUT YOUR FUEL BILL 30% THIS WINTER
Come to us for information on how to conserve fuel and keep your home warm with Johns-Manville Insulation. This insulation will keep cold out and heat in—will actually pay for itself in fuel savings!
Please phone us for information.
NEW ROCHELLE 2-1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER COMPANY

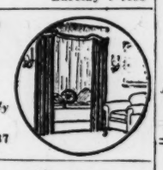
TRADE-IN *your old* **FURNITURE**
Generous allowances to help you buy fine new furniture. Find out how large an allowance you can receive. Stop in or phone.
NEPTUNE STORAGE
New Rochelle 2-1300

We Telegraph Flowers

Westchester Florists
522 Main Street
NEw Rochelle 2-3610—2-3688

HERBERT J. GRANT
Serving Readers of The Christian Science Monitor for Twenty Years
INSURANCE
38 Locust Ave. New Rochelle 2-0247
55 John Street New York City Barclay 7-7400

MARTIN SHOP
Upholstery
Curtains, Draperies
Slip Covers
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Cheerfully Given
NEw Rochelle 2-3187
388 North Avenue



Greeting Cards
NEW BOOKS
STATIONERY—LENDING LIBRARY
Antiques
THE BOOK NOOK
234 North Ave. New Rochelle 2-3617

STEP INTO SPRING
with shoes from the
PALACE
SHOE STORE
518 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. 2-0555.
Established 1900

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

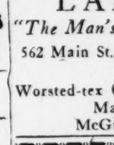
JEWELRY OF QUALITY AND PERSONAL SERVICE
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE 2-3692

CHARLES **LIBRETT** HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

Henry, Hairdresser
Individual Permanents by Expert Operators
Tel. New Rochelle 2-3552
156 North Ave., Cor. Clinton Place

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
Cordwood and Kindling
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 81

LANGDON
"The Man's Shop of Westchester"
562 Main St. New Rochelle, N. Y.
Featuring
Worsted-tex Clothes Knox Hats
Manhattan Shirts
McGregor Sportswear



Spring Artistry in Hats
Wolfe-Dahms
367 NORTH AVENUE (opp. Lockwood)

K-ARA-S
DRESSES — SPORTSWEAR
for TOWN and COUNTRY
567 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 2-2627

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement, please mention the Monitor.

Crossword Quiz Answers

G	A	Z	E	L	L	E
E		I	D	A		S
R	A	P		V	A	T
M		P	O	I		H
A	S	E		S	U	E
N	O	R	T	H		R
	W		W		D	
R		T	O	W	E	R
O	V	A		I	C	E
B		I	O	N		N
E	E	L		K	I	N
R		O	I	L		S
T	O	R	R	E	N	T

9

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone South 8-3638 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

TREPEL BROOKLYN
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7874
Flowers
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

ROSE • *Beauty Salon*
for perfect
PERMANENT WAVING
and Other Beauty Service
2135 Nostrand Ave.
Phone Mansfield 6-7216

MIN'S
Dresses—Suits—Coats
4603 13th Ave., Brooklyn
Windsor 8-2511

Complete Line of New Spring Apparel
Tel. South 8-7264—7265—7268
Acme Employment Agency
340A NINTH STREET
NEAR FIFTH AVE., BROOKLYN
Select Domestic and Commercial Help
Cooks, Couples Referenced Help
Chambermaids of All Nationalities
Gen. House Workers Private Families
MRS. A. JENSEN, Prop.

Borough of Manhattan

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork and Sea Food in Season
1706 Amsterdam Avenue
Between 144th and 145th St. Ed. 4-8398

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

RICHMOND COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
MAIN OFFICE
Castleton and Taylor St., W. New Brighton
Richmond Ave. and Castleton Ave.
Port Richmond

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

MOREY'S JEWELERS, Inc.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Silverware—Radios
Electrical Appliances
Tel 2-5885
Parker VACUMATIC
126 Falls Street

Morre's
"GOOD CLOTHES"
ARROW SHIRTS, MALLORY HATS
41 FALLS STREET

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
311 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2838

POUGHKEEPSIE

Listen . . .
tomorrow at 8
When you sit down to your breakfast tomorrow morning remember to tune in station WKIP at exactly eight o'clock. You will hear the first of LUCKEY'S new series of 'LUCKEY STARS' programs with Martin Agronsky and the news, Lucy Luckey with shopping news and the world's most popular music on records.
Remember . . . 8 a. m. on WKIP
LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

Guernsey Milk
Emmadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
718 Main Street BEACON
Phone 5399 No. Cedar 84, Phone 197

Wallace's Fashions March into Spring
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Fishman's Jewelers
We Buy Old Gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 3-3335

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
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NEW YORK

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SELECTIVE SERVICE IN
NAVY!
We've filled our quota with the finest in navy suits, navy coats, navy dresses and navy accessories. Yes, indeed, this spring Empsall's is truly the pride of the Navy!
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100% Equipped to Service Your Car —Any Make
GOODRICH MOTORS, Inc.
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Now is the time to select your
Spring Fur Jacket and Scarfs
Also
your next winter fur coat
Georgeou FURS
212 EAST POST ROAD
WHITE PLAINS 3736

✓ Hardware ✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Housewares
✓ Lighting Fixtures ✓ Linoleums ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Commadine FARMS
Direct from our farms at
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Flowers
for springtime beauty all year round. Choose flowers for your home or office from our brilliant array.
White Plains {6330 {6331
Hollywood Flower Shoppe
69 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

FLORSHEIM SHOES FOR MEN
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES FOR WOMEN
GRO-TRED SHOES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
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Permanent Waving to Suit the Individual
Medium Prices
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COIN COLLECTOR. United States only; appraisals made; will buy or sell, price depends on condition and rarity. What have you to sell?
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Beautifully illustrated 164-page catalog—for 3c postage. HARRIS & CO., Dept. No. 406, Transit Building, Boston.

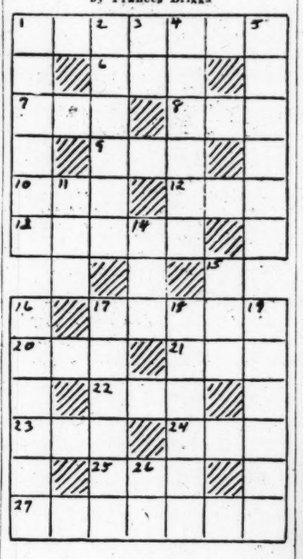
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What animal is famous in Oriental poetry?
6—What princess is titular heroine of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera?
7—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
8—Large tub.
9—What is a food of Hawaii?
10—Who is mother of a well-known Ibsen hero?
12—Who wrote "The Wandering Jew"?
13—If you were in Calgary, Canada, in what direction would you travel to reach Edmonton?
17—Anne, Fatima's sister, watches from what place for coming of their brothers?
20—What is plural of "ovum"?
21—On what surface do curlers play?
22—What is an electrified particle?
23—Snakelike fish.
24—What do you call one's relatives collectively?
25—Greasy substance.
27—A downpour is what?

Down
1—In what language would you expect "Flying Dutchman" to be sung?
2—What is a kind of slide fastening device?
3—What ending denotes the past tense?
4—What is an antonym of "frugal"?
5—What Biblical heroine was named for a Babylonian god?
11—What do you call the mother of a Yorkshire?
14—How many acts in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience"?
15—What is the month of Whittier's "Snow-Bound" (abbr.)?
16—What is first name of author of "To a Mountain Daisy"?
17—What is a sartor?
18—What is a large marine spiral whelk-like snail?
19—What is anything used to curdle milk?
26—Irish (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Stamp Notes

Associated Press Features

Tonga, the group of South Pacific islands now well out of the war zone since the Allies have started to push the Japanese back toward Tokyo, has commemorated the 25th anniversary of the accession of Queen Salote Tubou with five stamps bearing her full-length portrait.

The stamps are similar in design to the 1938 issue marking Queen Salote's 20th anniversary on the Tonga throne with the exception of the dates "1918-1943" which appear at the bottom of the stamps. They mark the third time that Queen Salote has appeared on her country's postage issues, her first appearance having been on stamps used from 1920 to 1935. Queen Salote's kingdom, a protectorate of the British Empire, consists of three island groups—Tongatabu, Haapi and Vavau—and the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Tafahi and Niuafoou, which lie 390 miles east-southeast of the Fiji islands. Her subjects numbered 32,861 in 1937.

The new silver anniversary issue stamps are bi-colored and have these values: one, two, three and six pence and one shilling. They were printed in sheets of 60 on white C.A. script watermarked paper.

* * *

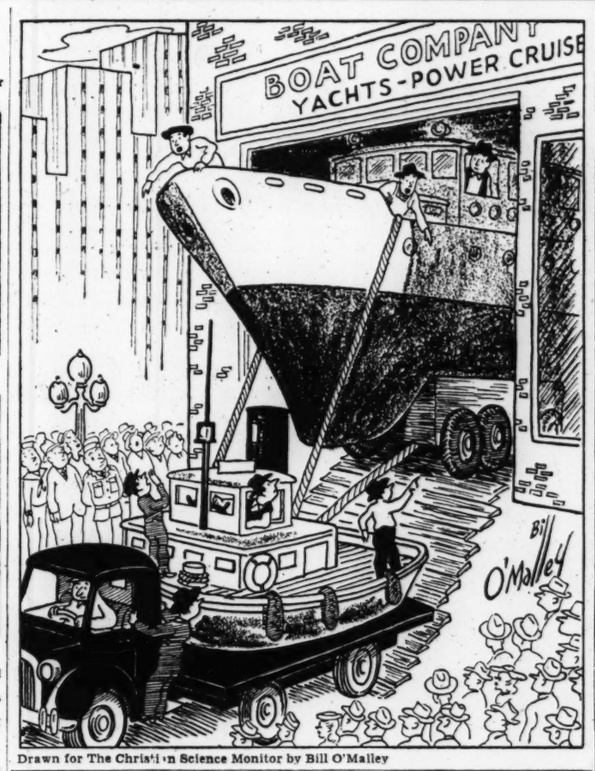
Because of the increase from six to eight cents in United States domestic airmail postage effective March 26 under the new tax laws, the Post Office Department will issue a new eight-cent airmail stamp which will be placed on sale for the first time March 21 at Washington. The new stamp will be identical in design with the current six-cent stamp except for the change in numerals from six to eight and in color from the carmine of the present stamp to olive green.

First-day cancellations of the new stamp may be obtained by sending a maximum of 10 addressed envelopes to the Postmaster, Washington 13, D. C., with cash or money order remittance to cover the cost of the stamps to be affixed.

Postmaster General Walker also announced that the eight-cent stamps will not be made available in books and no stamped airmail envelopes of the new denomination will be printed for the present.

* * *

Nine postage and three airmail stamps were issued by the Dominican Republic late in February to commemorate the 100th anniversary of that West Indies country. They bear the inscription "27 de Febrero, 1844-1944." Values are ½, 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20 and 50-centimos. Airmail values are 10 and 26-c and $1.00 and depict a stair-shaped monument with "1844" appearing on the first step, a torch of liberty on the central step and "1944" on the top step. In the background, a Dominican flag appears.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Bill O'Malley

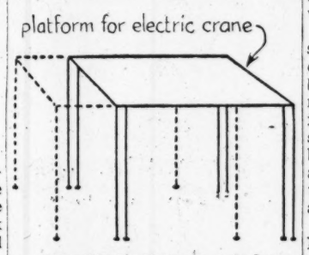
Did You Ever Wonder

How the 200-Ton "Walking Man of Whitby" Does His Walking?

The 200-ton "Walking Man of Whitby" walks, all right, on huge steel legs 37 feet long, but despite the name the Man of Whitby doesn't look in the least like a human being.

It is, rather, an enormous electric crane, built by a firm of London engineers to stride majestically about the coast under its own power, building harbors and blasting away rocks to deepen channels for ships.

The huge platform, 37 feet in the air and carrying a massive electric crane, is supported by not one but two separate sets of four steel legs.



Simplified diagram of how crane walks. Vertical solid lines represent original position of eight legs. Vertical dotted lines indicate how four of the legs move to take a "step."

When it wants to walk, the weight of the electric crane is supported by the set of four legs nearest its goal. The other set of four legs are then shortened and, when raised free of the ground, moved in the direction the crane is to go.

When the lifted legs have reached their new position, they are lowered until their bases rest solidly on the ground (or on the bottom of the river or harbor, as the case may be).

The platform and crane then are moved into position above the four legs that have just been moved and rest firmly on them while the other four legs are lifted and moved forward to advanced positions in the direction the structure is to be moved.

The legs are alternately raised, moved forward, and lowered again in step-like succession, moving the whole structure slowly forward.

The 37-foot steel legs are of such sturdy construction that the crane does not bother to move back out of the way of the dynamite charges used to blast the rock in the harbor or channel. When standing in the waters of the harbor, the heaviest seas can break against the open-work construction of the legs without causing any damage.

The duties of "The Walking Man of Whitby" included walking out into Dover harbor and taking a firm stand in water so rough that no ship could remain steady enough to permit a crane to be worked from it.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Abundant Potatoes

The unusually large 1943 crop of Irish potatoes is responsible for an abundant supply available for 1944 spring consumption; increased use of potatoes will conserve rice and other food grains which remain good for use for years.

In Lighter Vein

Disillusioned

This story comes from the Alexandria Army Air Base in Louisiana. Two soldiers stepped forth smartly when they heard the top-kick ask for a "postal detail." They envisioned soft jobs.

They learned quickly, when handed shovels, that he actually had said "post hole detail."

Still Doesn't Understand

After Jack Starr-Hunt, English editor of Excelsior of Mexico City, had left the office, the Mexican proofreader called him to ask whether the word "landslide" in an election story was correct. Jack argued that it was. A few minutes later, the proofreader, whose knowledge of English is limited, called again and said:

"You are wrong. I looked up 'landslide' in the dictionary and it says 'a portion of a mountain that slips or slides down.'"—Editor & Publisher.

Brevities

The income tax, carefully figured out, amounts to about 25 per cent of your income and 95 per cent of your patience. Grit.

In the Carolinas a women's club held a "crazy hat" contest. It was the old story again. The winner didn't know she was playing.—Detroit News.

Get her a doll house when she's very young. With it she'll spend many happy hours, and grow up with an incurable idea that the furniture would look better in some other arrangement. Detroit News.

Thoughtful Cabby

San Diego

While doing her customary household marketing a local resident found herself held up by a sudden heavy shower. In a very short time the downpour turned the streets into miniature rivers. As soon as the rain ceased she started for home, but paused at the intersection of the street, looking ruefully at the curb and the wide and deep stream of water blocking her progress. Thinking maybe that there would be a better crossing at the next intersection she turned to walk up the street, when a cab suddenly pulled to a stop beside her. The driver beckoned and called out, "Step through the cab, lady." She accepted, using the cab as a bridge, walked in one door and out the other, and went on her way dry-shod and happy, gratefully appreciative of the thoughtfulness of a busy taxicab driver.

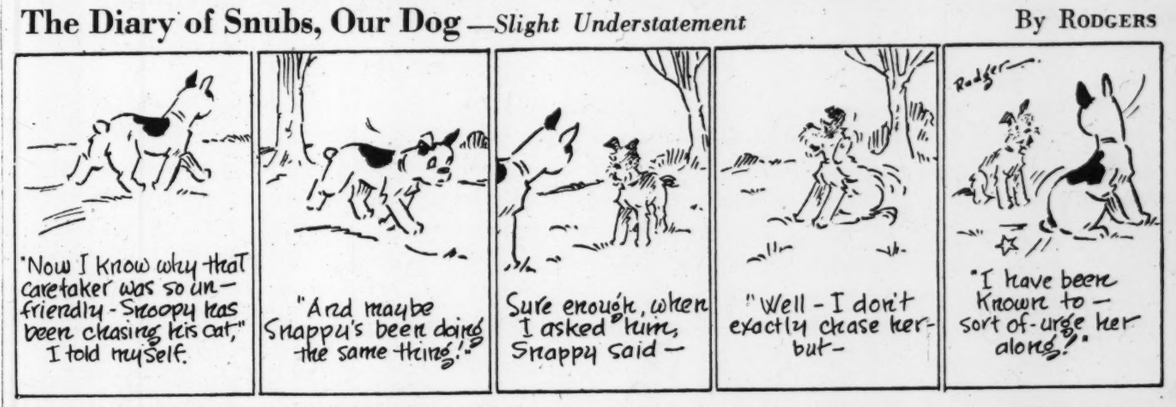
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kay Kato

"Well, well, Jamison! Haven't seen you since you blackballed me for Phi Psi."

NEWS ITEM- CHICAGO:- POSTWAR CLOTHES FOR MEN INCLUDE ADJUSTABLE WAISTLINE IN TROUSERS.
SIDNEY, AREN'T YOU CARRYING THAT ADJUSTMENT A BIT TOO FAR?
BOY! THIS IS SOMETHING!
AND WITH THE ADJUSTABLE WAISTLINE THE MRS. CAN WEAR THEM TOO
NEVER MIND THE POSTWAR ERA — I'M GOING TO DO A LITTLE ADJUSTING ON THOSE TROUSERS RIGHT NOW
L.T. VAN ZELM.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Slight Understatement*

By Rodgers


"Now I know why that caretaker was so unfriendly - Snoopy has been chasing his cat," I told myself.
"And maybe Snappy's been doing the same thing!"
Sure enough, when I asked him, Snappy said —
"Well - I don't exactly chase her - but -
"I have been known to — sort of urge her along!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Foolish Question*

By The Hagers

The crab at last came to a stop Up in the palm tree's swaying top.
A red flag to a branch he tied, Then, downward, he began to slide.
I quacked, "Will you explain to me What you were doing in that tree?"
He grunted, "It should be quite clear That I'm the weather bureau here."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

For a Better Boston

Many of us would choose the Athens of America as a place to live over any other spot. We would choose Boston, all things considered, just as Boston is. Yet occasionally, if pressed, we would admit that some improvements could be made. No one has come to Boston for the first time from any of various newer cities in the West, or from more materially progressive metropolises like New York, without noting (1) its "quaint" crooked and narrow streets, (2) its generally bad transportation system, and—if he remains long enough—(3) its below-average government.

Today Boston University announces a $5,000 prize for the best postwar plan to promote the sound growth and prosperity of the Greater Boston area. This offers an opportunity for improving conditions which long have been recognized by Boston's older residents as thoroughly undesirable.

A few progressive American cities have managed to consolidate duplicating governmental facilities of city, county, and suburban communities, but none has yet been so bold as to propose combining outlying residential towns and villages with the "mother city" in order to improve the political level of the whole. It has often been pointed out that residents of Boston—or Chicago or Philadelphia or other cities—have moved to outlying towns to escape cruelly high taxation or bad government, and thus have contributed to worsening the conditions they left behind. For the sake of improving municipal government, schools, and the taxation system in the city which gives most of them a living, would residents of these "better class" towns and cities consider favorably a Boston Plan which envisaged embracing all their communities under one government?

One of the first things any "Boston Planner" might consider would be a thorough revamping of the metropolitan transportation system, with its "extra-fare" lines extending from the local system's termini. Greater Boston needs rapid transit for all its suburban areas at lower fares. Sixty cents a day carfare is paid by far too many workers. Moreover, a situation under which a transportation system can pass along all its deficits to the taxpayers—as in Boston—is an enormity. Other cities have modernized and improved their systems, and here is a postwar project for Boston which could readily solve possible unemployment problems.

A uniformed serviceman was overheard to say a few days ago that "they ought to tear down Boston after the war and give the soldiers and sailors jobs building it over again." This was an extreme view, but there is something in what he said. St. Louis, Chicago, New York and other American cities have torn down miles of buildings in street-widening and street-straightening programs, thus helping to solve wasteful traffic problems. Much could be done along this line for Boston, while still preserving its distinctive charm.

Boston residents have a great opportunity to contribute ideas for a better place in which to live. Boston University and the Boston Society of Architects deserve high praise for stimulating constructive thought.

Finland Bargains

If reports on the Finnish reply to Soviet terms for an armistice are correct, the Finns are hoping to get out of the war too cheaply. The reply is said to be phrased with a view to keeping negotiations with the Russians open while objecting to three demands.

On only one of these three points will Finland get any sympathy from the Allied peoples. The repatriation of war prisoners and interned civilians might well be a two-way operation.

Finland's two other counter demands, (1) that the armistice be signed before Finnish troops retreat to the 1940 borders and (2) that time be given the Finns to negotiate with Germany for withdrawal of Nazi divisions, do not deserve long debate. In fact, long debate might be costly to the Allies. It is not only to Russian interest but to the interest of the United States and Britain that the Nazis now in Finland be trapped there.

The Finns owe us all something for their participation in the war on our enemy's side. Difficult as it may be for them now to face the fury of the Nazis they must help to intern, strong as the desire among some sections of Finnish opinion may be to part company "decently" with the Germans, these considerations cannot affect the Allied attitude. This is that Finland's departure from the war must give the Allies and not Germany all the advantages.

No Pig in the Poke

Republican pleasure at the outcome in the Denver special congressional election is understandable, but if ever a party needed to be warned against over-optimism it is the G. O. P.

In every such election there are so many local factors, as there was in this one—the long-time popularity of the Republican, Mr. Gillespie, the lack of experience and limited campaigning of the Democrat, Major Wuertele—that the drawing of national inferences is dangerous.

There is basis for Republicans' hope in the fact that they have captured all but two special elections held in various parts of the country since 1942. That the G. O. P. will have greater strength in Congress seems inescapable.

But with President Roosevelt in the White House it may require something more than a political trend on the congressional level to replace him. It will require, as Stanley High trenchantly points out in the current Saturday Evening Post, a good Republican candidate.

The people, in this critical year, are not likely to buy a pig in the poke. Too many questions of today's and tomorrow's national and international policy demand forthright answers. The people may not look so much at party labels as at the answers to the big questions.

State-Aid to Voting

Apparently the public demand that the soldiers have a real voice in American elections this year has not effectively registered in Congress. Two House members of the ten-man Senate-House conference committee were able to veto Senator Green's proposal to permit servicemen in this country as well as overseas to use a simple Federal ballot if they apply for a state ballot but fail to get it by October 11.

There is some possibility that the Senate will reject the compromise the conferees now offer or that the President will veto it on the ground that more soldiers would vote under the law already on the books. But unless there is some sharp change in the situation those who want suffrage for the soldiers had better put their main reliance on action by the States.

Now what can the States do? They can help to simplify the procedures for use of the Federal ballot by their citizens overseas and its acceptance at home. They can ease registration laws and permit soldiers to vote on affidavit. But even States like New York, whose Constitution calls for absentee voting arrangements, will be unable in many cases to overcome all the complications involved in sending applications for ballots to its soldiers, getting them back and then the ballots out and back again.

Some States are moving slowly and are already too late for the primaries. In the South the primaries are the vital step in State elections. On the whole the prospects under State action are not bright. But those who are sincerely interested in helping the soldiers to vote can do much to spur State action.

Every effective move to facilitate voting on State ballots has the great advantage of letting the soldier participate in local elections—something the Federal form does not do. We have been convinced that sincere States' rights objections to the Federal ballot could be satisfied by letting the States count or throw out such ballots according to their own laws. And we had hoped that many of the States could provide a further special absentee ballot to permit their soldier citizens—at least those within the country—to vote for local and State offices.

Anything so good now appears blocked in Congress, but in every State there is still an opportunity to help the soldiers and sailors share in the election.

A New "Pullman" Setup?

Although Pullman, Inc., seems not disposed to let the Federal court ruling that it disperse its properties go unchallenged, there are indications that if a segregation is finally ordered, the present company will elect to remain in the manufacturing end of the business, disposing of its carlines to other operators.

It is probable that a segregation would result in the railroads' forming a company of their own, like the Railway Express Agency, to own and operate sleeping and parlor cars. The public would note little difference, either in service, rates or facilities—though rates may have to be cut if railroads are to compete with airways.

He'll Have to Say "Scat" First

The Sap Starts After the Snow Fleas

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

People who don't know too much about them walk through the woods almost any time and say, "The woods are beautiful this time of year." One time is as good as another, and collectively they have stated a truth—the woods are pretty almost anytime. But right now they are, if ever, unpretty.

I'm speaking of the period between Washington's Birthday and Town Meeting, a latitudinous meanwhile that's neither here nor there. Old King Winter has slumped on his throne, sort of sitting on the back of his neck, and luscious Proserpine is held up in Philadelphia by poor train connections. This is the time of year we in the maple syrup belt tie on the snowshoes and get ready to tap trees.

The sap isn't running yet, but it will. The snow has begun to disintegrate, but hasn't

disintegrated enough to cause any loud cheering. It has begun to sag and is mealy. Fleas have set in. I don't know why people laugh when you tell them about snow fleas. They smile indulgently and make out you aren't fooling them a bit. Well, snow *does* have fleas along this time of year, and not being a bugologist I can't say any more than that I've seen them.

Along in the morning we can walk on the snow without snowshoes, but by 10 o'clock some of it has turned soft. Along in the afternoon even snowshoes poke through, and by time to feed the hens—when we start home—we sometimes crawl out on our hands and knees. That night everything freezes and by morning we can walk on the crust again. This thawing and freezing, and the fleas, tends to reduce the noticeable beauty of the forest.

Moreover, the evergreen trees haven't begun to put on their brighter spring green, and a fair share of the pine needles are brown. The hemlocks are full of little brown cones, giving the trees a dirty appearance. The beeches and oaks, two trees that hold their leaves over until spring, appear to have lost the enthusiasm with which they rustled all winter. They just look messy, now. Their new buds will burst soon, and I suppose they're tired of the old hair-do. The maples look fairly decent, but a maple is a special tree, and the spring is their time to get attention. I suppose they know it, and they make as if bulging their muscles and showing off.

Life in the woods seems to quiet down in this period. The chickadees were around in droves a while back, but they've vanished—probably into small growth. The squirrels are always in the distance—although in another week or two they'll swarm through the maples like bees. They come down and lap sap from the spiles, and sit on the rims of buckets, and even chew the maple limbs to start themselves a water system.

In another week or so we'll have a crow, too. A foolish spring crow who caws a lot and will come down to look us over. Then we'll hear the drumming of a grouse—a noise that's perceived without being heard. I know where to look to see a cock pheasant strutting around like a sunrise. But that's all to come, right now the woods seem barren.

Right now we shovel snow away from the sugar-house doors, count out the spiles, see if any pails need soldering, and brush out a few places where the heavy snows have broken off limbs. We're getting ready, you see, for the real sap days next week, or maybe the week after. Then the woods will come to life, and everything is interesting and brand-new, and wherever you look you'll see something pretty.

The woods are probably a lot like man. He isn't supposed to have much vitality along in the small hours of the morning. And this is about 4:30 a. m. for the woods. Then the man hears the alarm go off, and he leaps out of bed, eats a good breakfast, and chases around looking for a hundred ways to make money—all get-up-and-go, full of pep and ginger. One of these days, right away now, the woods will wake up. They'll be as pretty as a setting of goose eggs, and I'm glad the maples give me an excuse to hang around and watch. It all starts when the maples start.

But right now, just before Town Meeting, going into the woods is nine-tenths disappointment—unless you'd like to see those snow fleas.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Issuing Liquor to Fliers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago, I noticed in one of our local daily papers where the Government was issuing liquor to all fliers when they return to their base from a bombing expedition over the enemy territory. The article stated that the liquor was issued under the direction of physicians and was handled on a strictly voluntary basis.

I believe that this practice of the Government will make drinkers out of a great many boys and girls that would not otherwise have indulged. There is another thing that concerns me, and that is the fact that I am buying some Government bonds, and I dislike to see my money used to buy liquor. I am not a physician or a son of a physician, but I fail to see the necessity of using liquor as a stimulant for our fliers. T. FRED ROBBINS

Houston, Texas

Dewey in the N. H. Primary

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Last evening, on my return to Boston from Concord, N. H., I read with interest the political comment of your special correspondent, who tells your readers that there are two sets of delegates in the coming New Hampshire primary; some of them pledged to Willkie and some for Willkie unpledged.

Several weeks ago, I read in many prominent Middle Western newspapers that Mr. Watson of Exeter had filed for Dewey in the New Hampshire primary, and I heard in Concord that several other gentlemen had subsequently filed for Dewey. The "Draft Dewey" movement is gaining headway by leaps and bounds, which anyone can rapidly observe who moves around the country or reads the findings of the Gallup poll.

Boston FRANK W. KILBURN

Camellias—Red or White

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your editorial, "A Camellia Draws No Line," with great interest. I appreciate your attitude of fairness toward the white man. But I believe you are incorrect in calling the red flowers Camellias. In the South, the red and the variegated blooms are called Japonicas and only the pure white flower is called Camellia. They were all particularly lovely this season. I wish you all could have seen them.

(MRS.) CATHERINE ANDREWS VERNEUILLE

Mobile, Ala.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Webster's says: "An ornamental greenhouse shrub (Thea japonica) with glossy evergreen leaves and red or white double flowers resembling a rose." The *Atlanta Journal* referred to the Camellias in the woman's yard as red.

Mr. Stettinius Takes Along His Spade

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

Don't look for too much meaning behind the trip Edward Stettinius, the new Undersecretary of State, is making to London. He is taking a staff of about a dozen key men from the Department with him and there will be a vast amount of spadework done, particularly on postwar problems. But the purpose is not to settle any one particular matter but just to explore the whole general field of subjects of common interest to British and American policy and to work for a little more harmony between the State Department and the Foreign Office.

There is ample room for such work. London and Washington have been linked closely at the top through the relationship of the President and Mr. Churchill. But their relationship has been so close and so direct that gaps have developed farther down the line. Mr. Hull has never been to London since the economic conference at the beginning of the Roosevelt Administration. Mr. Eden, his opposite number, was with Mr. Hull at Moscow and has been here once in recent years, but there has been no close working association between them, as between their chiefs. And now there is a new man in the Undersecretaryship here in Washington who has never dealt with the Foreign Office directly. This will be Mr. Stettinius's "social call." It comes at a time when the old harmony at the top has been somewhat compromised by differences of opinion over war-settlement problems and when the atrophy of relations on the lower levels thus assumes some importance as a problem.

* * *

There were never any serious differences between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill over war policy when it was just war and nothing else. But when the war progresses to the point where decisions of war are also decisions on postwar political forms of nations, it's a different matter. The two men have their differences and those differences are beginning to emerge now. British and American policy managed to maintain a common front on the surface over the French problem, but it wasn't easy. London is strongly in favor of full and complete recognition of the de Gaulle group as the political heir to France. The President is still holding back on such full recognition.

The difference over Italy is even more acute, and much more apparent on the surface. Mr. Churchill's avowed desire to keep King Victor Emmanuel on the throne is strongly disapproved here.

* * *

The President's lighthanded and informal disclosure of the plan to give the Russians a share in the Italian fleet may not have been a deliberate blast of dynamite under the foundations of Britain's Italian policy, but it certainly reflected a thorough indifference to the fate of the Victor Emmanuel-Badoglio regime. And Mr. Churchill's meeting with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek at Cairo has not as yet brought British policy even remotely into line with the American plan to encourage the emergence of China as the dominant Far Eastern power. Mr. Roosevelt has always been "pro-China." Mr. Churchill may have lost some of his inherited British Tory attitude toward China, but that hasn't brought him into step with Mr. Roosevelt on the subject.

There are also some differences over South American policy. The Colonels' clique running things in Argentina just now is definitely anti-United States, but has very close and sympathetic ties with London, particularly in financial circles. Whether the matter has ever been discussed between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill is uncertain. Both of them are much more interested in Europe and their important personal differences are over European matters. But Argentina is another point where the surface appearance of London-Washington collaboration can stand a little implementation on the lower levels.

All of this gives Mr. Stettinius and his staff plenty of fertile ground to work in. They are seeking clarification of points of view. It's just as important to understand differences as it is to settle them. Sometimes they can't be settled. But they can be talked about and adjusted into accurate perspective. And a better relationship between the responsible officials always helps. Thus the trip has its value and importance, but should not be regarded as a major diplomatic conference.

The Boys Write Home

The Bookshelf

What do men in uniform think and talk about in a ship under bombing and torpedo-plane attack? How does a woman with grown children feel when she gets into a Wac's uniform? What of the wide-eyed, eager girls who leave home, or college, to find themselves thrown into the military maelstrom as nurses, Spars, Waves, or Marines? Can you imagine a lad on Corregidor, just before that island fort fell to the Japs, tapping out messages about chocolate sodas and cans of pineapple, as he tells the world a meeting has been arranged for surrender?

A BOOK OF WAR LETTERS, edited by Harry E. Maude (New York: Random House. $2) is one of the best things of its kind to appear so far. Some of these letters were quoted by Robert Young on a radio program recently. Each is signed with the writer's name—nearly 200 of them—and as home-front morale builders they seem unexcelled. Most of them, the editor says, were never published before, and are unedited—that is, their verbiage has not been amended nor their free expression altered.

A few of the letter titles may give a comprehensive idea of the book's content: Life with the Head Hunters, Hon. Sniper Not So Lucky, Survivor of the Yorktown, Desert Sandstorm, Dese Dishes Has Gotta Be Washed, The Engineers Have Hairy Ears.

The editor, in a foreword, says one of his most persistent impressions, after reading thousands of these letters, is the essential goodness of the writers. This should be apparent to the reader in the unconscious revelation of character in most of the contributions. The collection should improve the perspective of those at home. M. W. B.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On Using Riches

Use the riches that thou hast obtained in such manner that the men have no matter nor cause to call thee neither wretch nor miser, for it is a great shame to a man to have a poor heart and a rich purse.—GEOFFREY CHAUCER, in "The Tale of Melibaeus."

Palestine Again

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I comment on a letter from P. P. S., printed in The Christian Science Monitor and quoting from a statement of the British Information Service which should have been identified as the official British propaganda agency for the United States? The letter said the statement threw "further light on the (British) White Paper (of 1939) concerning Jewish immigration to Palestine."

The official document quoted in the Monitor avoided the chief issue in the White Paper dispute—that the White Paper itself is illegal. The Right Hon. Winston Churchill in 1939 branded the White Paper a betrayal of Britain's pledge embodied in the Balfour Declaration pledging a Jewish national homeland in Palestine.

Mr. Churchill also said the White Paper was a plain breach of the terms of the League of Nations Mandate for Palestine. The League's Permanent Mandates Commission refused to approve the White Paper. Nor is there any public record that Britain got America's consent to this change in the Mandate terms as required by the Anglo-U. S. convention signed, I believe, in 1924.

The British Information Service made the following statement: "The British Government has made strong endeavors to bring to Palestine — especially from Rumania and Bulgaria — a number of Jews, and particularly children, who might be saved." This is demonstrably false and even cynical. One needs only to recall the S. S. Struma which arrived from Rumania at a Palestinian port in 1942 and was turned away by the British. The Struma apparently struck a mine off the coast and went down with 600-odd Jewish men, women, and children. Does this look like "strong endeavors" to save the Jews? Britain's excuse was that these hapless refugees did not have "legal" entry permits!

But an incident like this does not occur by accident. The ship was turned away because it is and has been the policy of the British Colonial Office to obstruct the entry of Jews into Palestine ever since 1918. In furtherance of that policy, its agents have incited Arab outbreaks which were made the basis of the White Paper restricting and finally terminating Jewish immigration. JOSEPH B. LEVIN

Boston

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